The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8053.—VOL. XLIX. THURSDAY MARCH 31, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE

NOTICE
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers, as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after the 1st of April will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 9th March.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Lebanon terrace, Darlinghurst, Mrs. J. Slade, of a daughter.

On the 29th instant, at her residence, Cumberland-place, the wife of Mr. William Lee Bugle, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, at Yass, Mrs. S. A. Gilder, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Alfred Hallet, of Woodford, Essex, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Jones, of Sydney.

On the 28th instant, at All Saints' Church, Singleton, by the Rev. James Blackwood, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Dove, John Crichton Stuart M'Douall, Esq., J.P., of New Freugh, to Susan Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Hartigan, Rector of Castletownarra, county Tipperary, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, at Bogie, James M'Phillamy, aged 47 years.

On the 24th instant, on the Windsor Road, Harriet Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John M'Burney, daughter of Henry Montgomery, formerly of Sydney.

Of your charity pray for the soul of the Rev. Joseph Francis O'Donoghue, native of the city of Cork, Ireland, who departed this life on the 29th instant, at his residence, 18, Church-hill, in the 27th year of his age. May he rest in peace.

On the 30th instant, at Neutral Bay, Leila Helen, tenth and youngest child of Edward and Lucy Berthon, and granddaughter of the late Captain Moriarty, aged two years and nine months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
BOMBAY, 1250 tons, 275 horse power,
G. C. BURNE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd March, 1864.
Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued for £14.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND (OTAGO) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (PRINCE ALFRED) .. 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th
INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
, A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.
A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 24th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 6th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 18th of each month.
A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 6th, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 18th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 28th of each month.
Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NELSON, PICTON, and WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, booking passengers for other ports.—The New Zealand Steam Navigation Company's fine screw steamer LADY BIRD, FREDERICK KENNER, commander, having received a thorough overhaul by the A. S. N. Company, will leave for the above ports on or about THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company, limited.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the months of March and April, 1864.—
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, leaving MORPETH every THURSDAY, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 3.
To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, 48 hours after arrival.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, 48 hours after arrival.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS.—The JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Williams.
To PORT DENISON.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The COLLAROY, about 4th April.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAM TO THE MACLEAY.—In consequence of the continued heavy rains and flooded state of the river, the departure of the GRAFTON for the Macleay River is POSTPONED for fourteen days. TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.
Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage £2 10s.
Will leave for Melbourne on MONDAY, the 4th April, at noon.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. W. DALTON, agent.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay (Tramway Terminus), 10.15, 2.15, 6 0
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2 30
Manly Beach, 8, 12, 4.45.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—MYNORA, on TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER (Gulf Diggings).—MYNORA, on WEDNESDAY, April 20th, at 10 a.m.
Cargo for Clyde River not later than 11.30.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8, leaving Gosford the same day at 5 p.m.
Phoenix Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The HANNAH, schooner. For freight apply to T. CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

HOPE, FOR MANNING RIVER.—For freight at Anderson Campbell's Wharf, King-street.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORIKI.—The schooner STORM KING, now receiving cargo, and sails on SATURDAY.
Apply at Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail TO-DAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

BELLENGER RIVER.—The PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply at BOOTH'S timber yard, 11, Sussex-street.

FOR WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings). The clipper schooner FLYING FISH, STIRLING, master, receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf. For freight or passage, apply J. THORNE, 81, New Pitt-st, op. Exchange.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY. Apply on board.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ORIENT, P. STEVENS, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE and WIDE BAY.—☞ The A1 clipper brig, GIL BLAS, T. FLEMING, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE.—The VIXEN will commence loading in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—☞ The smart clipper brig EMMA PRESCOTT, has large portion of her chargo engaged, and will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board at Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine brig KESTREL, F. DAVIS, commander; having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The smart clipper brig GAZELLE, W. WHITTELL, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

DART, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN.—The favourite and regular trader, SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULOW, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig HEATHER BELL, ARNOLD, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail the latter end of the week. Now loading.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. R. VANDERVORD, commander, is now fast loading and will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NEVA, for TARANAKI.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.—☞ The smart clipper schooner MARTHA, G. ROGERS, commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, and be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN.—The favourite and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULOW, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, being detained by the inclemency of the weather, will sail positively on Saturday next.
Passengers are requested to embark at Noon on that day.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ Calling at AUCKLAND.—The A1 clipper Ship, T. W. HOUSE, 1000 tons burthen, J. G. Barron, commander, (late of the Alice Cameron) will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SHANGHAI.—For Light Freight and Passengers.—The celebrated ship HIGHFLYER, 1011 tons, will be shortly dispatched.
For terms apply to Captain SMITH, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR SHANGHAE direct.—The fine A1 clipper ship CLARAMONT, J. MACKINTOSH, commander, will sail about 10th April. Has room for a few first and third-class passengers, and a little light freight.
Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents, 9, Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS TO SHANGHAE.—The clipper schooner ELIZA MARY, 126 tons, Captain HUDSON, has good accommodation for a few passengers.
Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for CALCUTTA.—The first-class ship FERNANDEZ offers very superior accommodation for a few cabin passengers. Apply LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for BOURBON and MAURITIUS.—For Passengers only.—☞ The A1 clipper barque MARIE LAURIE, W. CHAMBERLAIN, commander, will be quickly dispatched.
Apply on board at Smith's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP RIFLEMAN for LONDON.—To sail on SATURDAY MORNING, 2nd April; can take a few passengers in the saloon, if engaged at once.
Apply to Captain NORIE, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP RIFLEMAN for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 15th April, the splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander, is now ready to receive wool at Marsden's Store, and having nearly all her dead weight engaged, will sail as above. The accommodations for passengers are very superior, being spacious, lofty, and ventilated by large ports. Carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES.
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto, £25.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents, 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, JOHN HENRY VOLLAR, commander, has the bulk of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for first-class passengers, apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP PRINCESS OF WALES for LONDON.—This fine ship having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Has room for two first-class Passengers if engaged at once.
Apply to Captain CAYZER, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or, to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

MISSION BRIG JOHN WESLEY.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, 31st instant.
JOSEPH KENDALL, No 4, Campbell's Wharf.

SCHOONER ELIZA MARY, Captain HUDSON, from FOOCHOW.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon on FRIDAY, 1st April, or they will not be recognised. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street.

ALICE CAMERON, from Auckland.—☞ Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Patent Slip Wharf, and to produce their bills of lading to the undersigned for orders for delivery.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

VESSELS wanted to LOAD at Newcastle, for Sydney; quick despatch guaranteed. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, CITY OF SYDNEY, 130 tons. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to NEW ZEALAND.—The A1 barque AFFIANCE, 401 tons register. GEORGE SIMSON, master.
Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100 Pitt-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL about 600 tons register, for coals, Newcastle to San Francisco, and lumber back from Puget Sound to a safe Australian port.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CHARTER.—☞ WANTED to Charter for a Foreign voyage, a first-class VESSEL of 400 to 600 tons register. Apply at once to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

No. 64-28. Town Hall, Wynyard-square, Sydney, 28th March, 1864

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR MACQUARIE WARD.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the parties whose names are hereunder set forth have been duly nominated by the following citizens to fill the office of Alderman for Macquarie Ward, in the place of Alexander Moore, Esq., deceased.

BENNETT, SAMUEL, of George-street, nominated by James Love, George Manden, J. Russell, Charles Chapman, George Forward, George-street; John Hughes, Elizabeth-street; John Caldwell, Henry Bell, Pitt-street.

BOWN, CHARLES, 78, Bathurst-street, nominated by Moses Moss, John Driscoll, Isaac Bourke, Pitt-street; Alexander Summers, Long's-buildings; Charles Buck, May's-court.

BOWN, THOMAS JOHN, Bathurst-street, nominated by J. V. Lavers, William Lowe, J. B. Holdsworth, C. F. Priddy, Frederick Geard, Charles Newton, Daniel Bulman, John Watkins, A. Ashdown, W. A. Cook, Richard Reilly, George Wilkie, Thomas Buckland, G. A. Murray, Thomas Abraham, John Davies, George W. Page, Thomas Metcalfe, Josiah Mason, Alfred Carlos, John G. Hanks, George Lecky, Charles Pitt, Charles Pitt, junior, James Beany, John Brady, Alexander Allerton, John Palser, P. Fitzgerald, Alfred Warren, W. A. M'Can, P. Houssean, Charles Clay Rush, John Hughes, James Kelly, William H. Pickering, C. W. Roberts, of George-street; T. W. Hurford, Castlereagh-street; J. Penson, Pitt-street; Edward Constable, Market-street.

KELLY, GEORGE B., of Pitt and Market streets, nominated by F. Kirby, Edward Sailer, L. Q. Young, P. Kelly, Michael Shalvey, W. Abbey, Market-street; W. Camb, Pitt and King streets; George Charles Cooke, Edward Head, Pitt-street; Patrick Mannix, William Hogan, King-street; Patrick Fox, King and Castlereagh streets; Andrew Lenehan, Castlereagh-street; William Thomas Farrell, Market and Castlereagh streets.

WILLIAM SPEER, Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 64-29. Town Hall, Wynyard-square, Sydney, 23th March, 1864.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR MACQUARIE WARD.—Notice is hereby given that the ballot for the Election of an Alderman for Macquarie Ward, in the place of Alexander Moore, Esq., deceased, will take place at the Supreme Courthouse, King-street, THIS DAY, the 31st day of March, instant, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.
WILLIAM SPEER, Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MACQUARIE WARD.

To the electors of Macquarie ward,
From you I claim attention;
Your votes aright this day record
Of the three in for selection.

First in the field comes T. J. BOWN,
And followed close by other two;
All three profess to serve you well,
The choice of which I leave to you.

Then voters true, each one of you,
Be just and free in your selection,
And rally round your old friend BOWN,
At Macquarie ward election.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Who is BOWN? The man who will advocate the formation of a municipal Gas-works.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Independent electors, Bennett is no candidate, then vote for Thomas J. Bown.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Electors,
The first thing you do, when you come to town,
Go straight up to King-street and vote for BOWN.

ELECTORS of MACQUARIE WARD, vote for Thomas J. Bown—Charles Bown is not a candidate.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Electors, poll early for THOMAS JOHN BOWN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a number of the citizens of this ward to become a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late alderman, I willingly consented to do so, believing that I had both the leisure and the desire to serve you.

It has been rumoured, I understand, that I do not intend to go to the poll. I assure you such is not the fact. I have no intention whatever of withdrawing from the contest. I have not held any meetings or canvassed any of the citizens, because I wish to see the ballot carried out in its integrity.

If you elect me I will do my utmost to serve you faithfully. I am in favour of a cheap water rate. I believe that the city is entitled to a large endowment from the Government in some shape or other, and if elected I will not fail to agitate that question, as well also as that of the sewerage rates, in which I believe a great injustice has hitherto been done to the citizens.

I am an old resident, well known to all of you, and you are therefore well able to judge as to my position and ability.

Trusting my supporters will rally round me at the polling booth, I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
S. BENNETT.
George-street, March 30th.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH in MACQUARIE WARD, THIS DAY.—Bown, stumped by Bennett, 0. Kelly, bowled by ditto, 0. BENNETT, NOT OUT, 1.

MACQUARIE WARD.—BENNETT, a thorough Liberal, a charitable man, an old resident in the Ward.

BENNETT for Macquarie Ward.—Cheap water, good sewerage, low rates, and endowment for the city.

ELECTORS of MACQUARIE WARD.—Vote for BENNETT, and the Ballot in its integrity.

BENNETT will be the right man in the right place, if you elect him. He will fill the office with credit to himself and advantage to you.

WORKING MEN.—Rally round BENNETT, who is in favour of free trade, and no tax upon tea, sugar, or other necessaries of life.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN for Macquarie Ward.—His Worship the Mayor will preside at the Supreme Court THIS DAY, from 9 till 4, to record votes for Mr. G. B. KELLY as Alderman for the Ward.

VOTE FOR G. B. KELLY THIS DAY. Be early at the Poll.

THE SUPREME COURT will be opened THIS DAY, for the purpose of receiving Votes for Mr. G. B. KELLY.

ELECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD.—In filling up your voting paper remember that the name of the favourite candidate
GEORGE B. KELLY
is the last name on the list, but will be the first this evening at 4 p.m. Your own good judgment will decide what you will do with the three other names. Vote for GEORGE B. KELLY, a thorough business man.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES CONRAD KING, native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, who left London as Steward in the ship Ashburton, for Sydney, New South Wales, 1853, your uncle, JOHN HERMANN KING, master baker in Oxford-street, London, is dead, and has left to you his property. You are requested to call at the office of the German Consul for information, and send your address to J. W. BROWN, solicitor, No. 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, who has possession of the Will made by your uncle, J. H. KING, on the 14th November, 1863.

WILLIAM DUMMAGAN, formerly of Clarence-street, by applying to T. S. HARWOOD, surveyor, Ultimo, will hear of something to his advantage.

THE HAIRDRESSER, from Melbourne, who called at 313, George-street, will oblige by calling again.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of PILOTS returns his most sincere thanks on behalf of the bereaved widows and fatherless children of those who perished on lifeboat service at Newcastle, for the generosity already shown, and as neatly appeals to the public to follow the example so nobly commenced in the accompanying list:—

Australian General Assurance Company ..	£50	0	0
Captain and Mrs. Liddle, and officers and crew of ship John Temperley ..	8	12	0
John Jenkins, Esq. (Watson's Bay) ..	2	0	0
Mr. Looke (Balmain) ..	1	0	0
John Cuthbert, Esq. ..	2	2	0
John E. Irwin, Esq. ..	1	0	0
Captain Fox ..	1	0	0
Stephen Greenhill, Esq. ..	1	0	0
Captain Darley ..	2	2	0
Captain Garrard ..	1	0	0
Captain Watson ..	1	0	0
Mr. Alexander Bell ..	0	10	6

Subscription lists are open at the offices of the HERALD, the EMPIRE, and at the Superintendent of Pilots', Circular Quay.
FRANCIS HIXSON.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The General Half-Yearly MEETING of Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Phoenix Wharf, on FRIDAY, 29th April, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors; to elect two Directors in the room of Benjamin Buchanan and Michael Metcalfe, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact such business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Directors,
E. MANNING, Manager.
Sydney, 29th March.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the Municipal Council Chambers, Brisbane, on FRIDAY, the 15th April next, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 19th February, 1864; to elect two Directors of the Brisbane Local Board in place of George Raff, Esq., and Henry Buckley, Esq., who retire by lot, and one Director of the Sydney Local Board in room of Edward Flood, Esq., who also retires by lot; and to appoint three Auditors for the ensuing year, two to be resident in Brisbane and one in Sydney; and also for such other business as may be submitted to the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.
The following gentlemen have given the necessary notice that they are Candidates for the office of Director, viz.,
Brisbane Local Board:
Henry Buckley, Esq. Robert Douglas, Esq.
R. S. Warry, Esq.
Sydney Local Board:
Edward Flood, Esq.
JOHN STEPHENS, secretary.
Brisbane, 24th March, 1864.

SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Anniversary SERMONS in aid of the trust fund will be preached in Bourke-street Chapel, on SUNDAY, the 3rd of April—in the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. KELYNACK; in the evening, at half-past 6, by the Rev. J. EGGLESTON.
Tea and Public MEETINGS will be held on the MONDAY EVENING following, in the new Schoolrooms, Botany-street, commencing at half-past 6 o'clock.
Collection in aid of the trust fund will be made on each occasion.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Newtown Circuit.—Annual Tea and Public MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, April 4th. Tickets for the Tea may be had of any of the Teachers. Select pieces will be sung and recitations delivered by the Scholars at the Public Meeting.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Castlereagh-street.—A SERMON will be preached at the above place THIS EVENING, by Rev. F. HIBBERD, after which the Ordinance of Christian Baptism will be administered.
Service will commence at half-past seven.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—The Sixth CONCERT will take place THIS EVENING, in the Hall of the School of Arts, Balmain. Conductor, Mr. W. J. Cordner.
Tickets may be had in Sydney, of Messrs. Wilkie, Elvy, and Co.; in Balmain, of Messrs. Parker, Ramsay, Neil, and Watkinson; and at the School of Arts, of Mr. Charles Saunders.
JAMES SPENCE, hon. secretary.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—The SIXTH CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st APRIL, 1864, in the Hall of the School of Arts, Balmain. Conductor, Mr. W. J. CORDNER.
PROGRAMME.—FIRST PART.
Schiller's Lyric Poem, with music composed by Andreas Romberg, entitled
THE LAY OF THE BELL.
SECOND PART.
Part Song—"Come o'er the Brook" .... Ford and Calcott
Solo (soprano)—Waltz Song (L'Ardita) .... L'Arditi
Pianoforte Solo
Duo (soprano and contralto)—"Ebben a te Ferisci."
(Semiramide) .... Rossini
Solo (baritone)—"Man the Life Boat" .... Russell
Glee—"Our Ship now goes" .... Hatton
Finale, Chorus—"The Chough and Crow." ...... Bishop.
Doors to open at half-past 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission to the body of the hall, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. each; gallery, 1s.
Tickets may be had, in Sydney, of Messrs. Wilkie, Elvy, and Co.; in Balmain, of Messrs. Parker, Ramsay, Neil, and Watkinson; and at the School of Arts, of Mr. Charles Saunders.
CHARLES SPENCE, honorary secretary.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT, under the direction of Mr. T. V. BRIDSON, will take place in the Schoolroom, adjoining the Holy Trinity Church, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th April, in aid of the funds for the proposed alterations to the Organ in the above-named Church. Mrs. Bridson has kindly consented to assist on this occasion. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be obtained at Messrs. Wilkie, Elvy, Co.'s, Music Warehouse, George-street.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The FOURTH CONCERT of the season will take place on SATURDAY, the 23rd April, being the TER-CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE IMMORTAL BARD, SHAKSPERE, on which occasion, "LOCKE'S MUSIC OF MACBETH," and other appropriate music will be performed by the full strength of the Society.
VOCAL PRACTICE, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. Choral members are requested to bring their copies of "Locke's Music of Macbeth."
T. J. SOUTHERN, Hon. Sec.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—ENTRANCES for the Annual Exhibition of the above society will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 5th April. Prize Schedules and Entrance Forms can be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries, or from James Pye, Esq., Parramatta.
W. H. CATLETT, } Honorary
JOHN LACKEY, } Secretaries.

PENRITH RACES, PENRITH RACES.—NOTICE.—Penrith Races will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of April, 1864.
Non-acceptors for the Members Purse will have their sweep returned.
DONALD BEATSON, honorary secretary.

OWNERS and TRAINERS of RACE-HORSES.—ENTRANCES for the Randwick Autumn Meeting will close at 4 p.m. on FRIDAY next.
BUCHAN THOMSON, hon. sec. A. J. C.

ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOL.—An Amateur CONCERT of Sacred and Secular Music will take place THIS EVENING, 31st March, in the above room, adjoining the Church.
Admission 1s., children half-price.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—Members are earnestly requested to attend a General MEETING, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 1st proximo, at seven o'clock sharp, on business of importance.
J. G. HORSEY, hon. sec., pro tem.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of this club will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th day of April, at the hour of 2 p.m. By order,
THOMAS CHARLES BENTLEY, secretary.

MUDGEE, MUDGEE, MUDGEE.—An Express Van will leave THIS DAY—room for one ton, and passengers. GEORGE FOX and CO., 479, George-street.

SYDNEY MAIL.—Advertisements received up to 8 o'clock THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Publishing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets.

THE ALL ENGLAND MATCH AT WEST MAITLAND.—To the Inhabitants of West Maitland and the Northern Districts.
Having been informed that the late heavy rain has rendered the Racecourse at West Maitland unfit for playing the Match with the All-England Eleven, and having already sustained a considerable loss upon their engagement, I have been necessarily compelled to abandon the Match.
I sincerely regret that I should be compelled to do so, but feel assured you will gladly suffer a disappointment rather than I should incur any further loss.
Thanking you for the assistance you have given me, and apologising for any disappointment that has been occasioned,
I am, your obedient servant,
CHARLES LAWRENCE.
George-street, Sydney, 30th March.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.—CHARLES LAWRENCE begs to inform the Public that having been obliged to abandon the Match arranged for West Maitland, and it having been decided that the Match commenced on Saturday last should be drawn in consequence of the incessant rains having rendered the ground for a time unfit for play, he has determined, with the consent of the Committee, to commence a new Match—"THE ENGLISH ELEVEN v. TWENTY-TWO OF NEW SOUTH WALES," to be played in the Outer Domain on FRIDAY (to-morrow), SATURDAY, and MONDAY next.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.—A Special MEETING of the General Committee will be held, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
Selection Committee will MEET at 7 o'clock.
PETER C. CURTIS and D. E. M'DONALD, honorary secretaries.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The stage arrangements under the entire direction and management of
Mr. RICHARD YOUNGE.
PIT .... ONE SHILLING.
Doors open at seven o'clock, performance to commence at half-past seven.
First Night of
MISS ANNIE LOCKHART
As PEG WOFFINGTON.

THIS EVENING, March 31st, will be presented Tom Taylor and Charles Read's celebrated comedy entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
After which, will be produced J. H. Byron's last and most successful burlesque extravaganza
LADY BELLE BELLE;
Or Fortunio and his Seven Magic Men.
Monthly tickets, £1 1s each.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Sole Lessee and Director .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
Stage Manager .... Mr. W. Lloyd.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the GOVERNOR and LADY YOUNG.

Musical Director and Conductor .. Mr. George Loder.
Last week but two of the Opera.

GREAT SUCCESS OF LES HUGUENOTS.
On THURSDAY, March 31st, will be given Meyerbeer's Grand Historical Opera of
LES HUGUENOTS.
DISTRIBUTION:
Raoul de Nangis .... Mr. Henry Squires
Count de St. Bris .... Mr. Henry Wharton
Count de Nevers .... Mr. Fred. Lyster
Urbain .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Meru .... Mr. Christien
De Cosse .... Mr. Baker
De Retz .... Mr. Sprinkhorn
Maurevert .... Mr. Ramsden
Thore .... Mr. Rongovieri
Huguenot soldier .... Mr. Frank Trevor
Archer of the Guard .... Mr. Nathanson
Marcel .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Queen Margaret .... Mdlle. Rosalie Durand
Maid of honour .... Madame Ada King
Valentine .... Madame Lucy Escott

FRIDAY EVENING,
GOUNOD'S FAUST!

SATURDAY EVENING,
LES HUGUENOTS.

Dress Circle and Stalls, 5s.; Pitt, 2s. 6d.; Upper Circle and Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7, opera commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office open from 12 till 3.
Carriages may be ordered a quarter before 11, to set down with the horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION,
220, Pitt-street,
nearly opposite the Royal Victoria Theatre.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Just added,
Madame DUPREE,
the celebrated fortune-teller, and her Visitor.
Also, the celebrated Cricketer, E. M. GRACE, Esq.
The above beautiful exhibition represents besides the groups of the
ROYAL FAMILY,
SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT, &c.,
above forty life-like figures of the most important personages of the age.
Admission, 1s.; children, half-price.

MR J CLARK, Jun., QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY on MONDAY next. Elizabeth-street North.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Soiree Dansante, on TUESDAY next.

DANCING Academy, 103, Elizabeth-st., near King-st. Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes This Evening, Thursday.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. — BRIGADE ORDER.—The Parades and Drill for April will be as under.
PARADES.
Inspecting Field-Officer's.—Inner Domain, SATURDAY, 9th, at 3.30 p.m. Full dress, with carbines.
Assistant Inspector's.—Inner Domain, WEDNESDAY, 20th, at 7 30 p.m. Full dress, with carbines.
Shot Practice.—Dawes' Battery, SATURDAY, 2nd, at 3 30 p.m. Undress.
DRILL.
Armstrong Gun Drill.—Dawes' Battery, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 30 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Moonlight Drill.—Inner Domain, at 7 30 p.m., from 11th to 23rd.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant Inspector, Volunteer Artillery.
Volunteer Artillery Office, Sydney, March 30th.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Yearly and Half-yearly TICKETS, for the quarter commencing April 1st, are now ready for issue. Subscription (which includes admission to reading-room, use of circulating library, and library of reference, admission to lectures, and various classes), £1 per annum.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION, 108, Pitt-street.—COPIES of the declaration of Principles, and of various TRACTS published by this Association, can be had GRATIS, by applying personally, or by letter, to
F. A. BELL, secretary.
Cards of membership will be ready for issuing on and after Friday, the 4th March, 1864.

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL, HARTLEY.—Whereas the above is advertised for sale on the 11th of April, 1864, by some person purporting to be the mortgagee of such property. This is to caution all persons from purchasing the above, as I am the grantee, and have never raised any money on it.
JOHN PHILLIPS.
Witness—JOHN MAHONEY.
We have instructions to protect the rights of the above named John Phillips, and have seen the grant to him of the land in question as he mentions.
30th March, 1864. TEALE and GARRETT.

BANKERS and the PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against RECEIVING, or Negotiating, my CHEQUE, dated 21st March, 1864, and No. 4725, on the Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, for the sum of £1177 11s. 8d., the same having been lost by the parties who received it from me. The cheque is crossed, and payment stopped.
H. SELWYN SMITH.
122, Collins-street West, Melbourne, 22nd March.

EMU FERRY.—The Partnership hitherto conducted by Messrs. COX and DUCKET has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and the Business will for the future be carried on by Mr. WILLIAM COX, who solicits from the public the patronage they have formerly received. WILLIAM COX, coachbuilder, Emu Plains.
March 14th.

IF Mr. GARDINER does not release the Pony left in my charge, within thirty-one days from this date, he will be sold to defray expenses.
Parramatta, March 30th. W. B. ALLPORT.

ALL kinds of LEATHER-WORK done by the Sewing Machine, 43, Liverpool-street.

A CARD.—On and after the 1st of April Mr. ROBERT MURIEL will resume business as Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Address (for the present) to No. 161, Macquarie-street North.

ADVICE GRATIS, Mornings and Evenings.—Dr. PERRY and CO., 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, and skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Inviolable secrecy maintained. 126, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

BARNETT and PALMER, Sign Painters, Grainers, Enamellers on glass, &c., King-st., near Supreme Court.

C. E. MORRIS, Drapery Broker, 214½, Pitt-street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve 18s. JOHN J. GORUS, 101, King-street.

C. AND C. PITT, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., 548, George-street, opposite the temporary Cathedral. The largest and cheapest assortment of clocks in the colony.

ENAMELLED Sitz Baths, Shower Baths, Hot and Cold Water, at ADGER'S New Establishment, 313, George-street.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

LADIES' BATH ROOMS, Hot and Cold, Shower, at ADGER'S, 313, George-street.

LESSONS IN RIDING and driving. Mr. G. E. LANDER, near the Post Office, Waverley.

JULIUS HAIMBERGER, Professor of Violin, Piano, and Singing, 32, York-street.

MR. HENRY MARSH'S Professional Address—321, George-street (care of Messrs. Elvy and Co.).

NOTICE.—Hair Cutting and Dressing Rooms; rooms for ladies and children. Wigs, fronts, curls, and all kinds of fancy hair work, at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, four doors north of King-street.

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.
FREDERIC LASSETTER.
7th December.

REMOVAL.—R. WATSON, plumber, &c., from 169 to 149, York-st., next door to the Lyceum Theatre.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. STITT, from 290, George-street, to 351, Elizabeth-street South.

REMOVAL.—MOREY and PRICE, on and after the 2nd of April, to 329, George-street, 4 doors north of Bank of New South Wales.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO.
Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. JEFFERIES, Ladies' Nurse, to 376, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite iron church.

W. L. BOWEN'S Agency Rooms, 56, York-street.—Merchandise sold or bought on commission. Houses sold or let. Rents collected.

£5000 TO LEND, on city property. W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

£800 TO LEND, in one or more sums. C. H. ROOKE, 79, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

MONEY.—£100 required for a short period; good security. Principals only treated with. TERMS, HERALD Office.

MONEY.—£150 wanted for nine months. Address, PAYMENT, HERALD Office.

STRAYED, two GEESE. The owner can have them by paying expenses. Gardener, Buckhurst, Double Bay.

STRAYED, from York-street, on Tuesday, a light brown TERRIER DOG. Any one bringing the same to P. M'GLINN, gunmaker, York-street, will get a reward of ten shillings.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool, one Light Bay HORSE, branded 33 over JD near shoulder, HB conjoined near rump, near hind fetlock white, white blaze down face. Also, one Dark Iron-grey FILLY, branded JS near shoulder, white star on the forehead. JOHN PLATT, Macquarie Fields.

LOST, a Gold Cable Link CHAIN. The finder handsomely rewarded. J. FITZSIMONS, 112, Pitt-st.

LOST, near the Sydney Railway Station, a BROOCH with child's likeness. The finder will oblige by leaving the same at T. O. DADSWELL'S, 25, King-street.

LOST, on Sunday night last, a COAT, where the dog-cart upset. The finder will receive a reward of 5s., by returning the same to JOSEPH BALDOCK, John-street, Pyrmont.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, two PARCELS from our delivery cart. The persons who have them will be handsomely rewarded upon returning them. HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street.

LOST, on Monday night, between Waverley and Sydney, a drab leather CUSHION of dogcart. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 125, York-street.

PISTOL LOST.—TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Left in a Glebe omnibus, about 5 p.m. to-day, a small Revolver, the lock "Adams' patent." The above reward will be paid upon delivery at Mr. E. T. PENFOLD'S, George-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a BOAT, belonging to the Flying Fish, lying at Campbell's Wharf; painted lead colour, with black bottom.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on 30th instant, near Hunter-street, a small black and tan TERRIER BITCH, with ears cut, and having on a brass collar with padlock. Apply 6, Wynyard-square.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from my paddock, Red and White Spotted COW, blind of one eye, branded JS rump; one Dark Strawberry HEIFER, star in face. Any one bringing them to A. W. M'MINN, Cook's River Road, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, a Bull PUP, white, with brown patch over left eye, small dark spots on body, ears and tail cut, leather collar. Any one bringing same to Mr. DUFFY, Crown Law Offices, will receive above reward; detaining same after this advertisement will be prosecuted.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED from Luddenham, one iron-grey HORSE, black points, TL on near shoulder, aged (3) three years off. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said horse to the undersigned, at Luddenham. WILLIAM DORBY.

£3 REWARD.—STOLEN, from Bowenfels, on 12th March, a Black HORSE, branded FS near shoulder, W near thigh. JOHN F. MANN, Fish River Creek.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, a Poodle DOG, clipt like a lion. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the dog to Captain HAYES, at the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.

£5 REWARD will be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who took the sailing boat Charm from the wharf of the D. H. B. Club, on the night of the 22nd instant, and left her in a disabled state in Woolloomooloo Bay.
GEORGE BUCKLEY.

£5 REWARD.—Any person who can give to the undersigned an address that will find one FIDELE BARR, who arrived in the colony of South Australia some years ago, and was last heard of in September, 1850, at the Golden Fleece Inn, Currie-street, Adelaide, S. A.; or if such Fidele Barr is dead, satisfactory evidence thereof, may receive the above reward. M'CARTHY and SON, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

£10 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED from their Paddock at Homebush, two MARES and two GELDINGS branded as follows:—
One chesnut mare, MA on near shoulder
One bay ditto, JM over 2 on near shoulder
One roan gelding, W over 9 on near shoulder
One bay ditto, JDR on off shoulder.
The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore the above horses to their owner, or give such information as will secure their recovery.
Apply to Mr. DAWSON, at Homebush; or L. E. THRELKELD and CO., George-street.

FOUND, a BAY COB. The owner can have him by applying on the Grafton Wharf, and paying expenses.

FOUND, White TERRIER BITCH; owner's name on collar. Can be had by paying expenses. Apply 338, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

DINGY, or small Boat, FOUND between the Heads on Saturday, 26th March. FITZHARDINGE, BROTHERS, Waterview Bay.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to Mrs. STONIER not paid on or before the 31st of March, will be placed in the hands of her solicitor for recovery.

MR. W. KELLERMAN, Professor of Singing and Music, at Messrs. Wilkie, Elvy, and Co.'s, 375 George-street.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 30th March, 1864.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Dubbo Police station, Braidwood. Waiting Shed, Parramatta Junction Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 5th April.
Repairs Observatory, Sydney.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 12th April.
Bridge over the Tenterfield Creek, at Tenterfield.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd May.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 30th March, 1864.

HAY SHED, REDFERN STATION.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon on TUESDAY, the 5th April next, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Hay Shed, at the Redfern Station. LABOUR ONLY REQUIRED.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Hay Shed, Redfern Station."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, after the 1st proximo.

Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £50 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 30th March, 1864.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next, from persons willing to contract to cut into billet wood between 3000 and 4000 railway sleepers, and remove all iron therefrom.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender to cut railway sleepers."

Further particulars may be obtained at the Railway Office, Phillip-street, Sydney; or the Superintendent of Way and Works, Redfern station.

Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £50 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S Cordial BALM of SYRIACUM. Price 11s. per bottle. 126, Castlereagh-st.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S well-known Work, price 2s 6d. 126, Castlereagh-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, may be confidentially consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, local weakness, lassitude, &c., at their residence, 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, and prostration of the system, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excess, are CURED radically by Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, consulting physician, 283, Castlereagh-street.

DR. DAWSON, M.R.C.S., author of "The Mysteries of Nature," and late surgeon to the London Dispensary, may be consulted on nervous debility, with its usual train of disorders. All communications strictly confidential.

Dr. DAWSON'S long experience in the above complaints enables him to treat cases most successfully, even though they may be pronounced incurable by others.

106, Elizabeth-st. North, between Hunter and King sts.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist; artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

TEETH Extracted before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m. Dr. EMANUEL, 6, Botany-st., South Head Road.

PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, for asthma, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c. The cures that have been performed by this medicine are truly wonderful; many who for years have been unable to lie down in their beds without danger of being choked by an accumulation of phlegm (which invariably causes a dreadful cough), and others, who only with difficulty could breathe at all in a recumbent posture, have, by taking one dose of the Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen, been enabled to lie down comfortably in their beds. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 534, George-street South, opposite the Police Office, Sydney. In bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulency, and Indigestion.—Sufferers from these complaints may confidently resort to these famous pills. They at once remove all causes of indigestion, acting so effectually on stomach and bowels that perfect health results. Sold by SABPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—This celebrated American Tonic comes in the Australian Market guaranteed by the strongest scientific endorsements, and with the prestige of a home popularity such as few medical preparations can boast. What is asked [for] it in Australia is a trial—nothing more. It will recommend itself. It is the great anti-dyspeptic medicine of the [age], and as a cure for general debility and as a means of imparting vigour to the shattered constitution and enfeebled frame, is believed to be unapproached. In California it is implicitly relied on as a preventive of the epidemic fevers and choleraic complaints which prevail at certain seasons both in the wet and dry diggings. Few miners in California would think of going "prospecting" or into camp without it. It qualifies and renders innocuous unwholesome water, and diffuses a general glow through the system without exciting the nerves. No miner, no settler, no traveller, no man who believes in the wisdom of warding off disease by reinforcing the powers of nature, should fail to keep a supply of "Hostetter's Bitters" on hand.

Sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Hotel-keepers.

J. and E. ROW, Sole Agents, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HARMONIUM.—A beautifully toned instrument to be SOLD, three stops, in excellent condition. Catholic School, Parramatta.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for the Australian colonies, Great Britain and Ireland, HAYES' PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep; for the cure of Footrot, and for cutaneous diseases in cattle, dogs, and other animals; and also for the cure of blight, &c., in trees and plants.

This preparation has now been extensively in use by the principal flockmasters of Victoria and the adjacent colonies for upwards of twelve months, and the demand for it is daily increasing. Its complete efficacy as a cure has long become an established fact and the testimonials which have been received from several of the most experienced squatters are of themselves sufficient to mark it as one of the most important discoveries of modern days in the interests of the pastoral community. It is more certain, more simple in its application, and considerable less costly than any other remedy that has ever been applied to the prevention or cure of scab in sheep.

Certificates from the Board of Agriculture, and testimonials to its efficacy from the following gentlemen, can be seen at the agents.

Mr. Curr, inspector of sheep
Mr. Matson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture
Messrs. Winter Brothers, Colbinalbin
Mr. Kelly, Kamarooka
Mr. W. Snodgrass, Tarwell
Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Reedy Creek
Mr. James Burt, Glenmore—of Messrs. Griffiths and Green
Mr. John Ritchie, Fiery Creek
Mr. Thomas Brown, jun., Yaloak Vale
Mr. C S Morrow, Mooreep
Mr. John Thornton, Heathcote
Messrs. H. M. and H Baird, Mount Bute
Mr. William Fenton, Terricks West
Mr. Thomas M Kellar, Strathkellar.

References also are permitted to the Hon. S. G. Henty, Mr. G. Urquhart, and other gentlemen who have practically tested the solution.

The price is 6d. per lb., in drums or casks, one of the latter being the quantity required for 2000 gallons of water, bringing the cost of the solution under 1½d. per gallon.

To be had of the Sydney agents:—
Messrs. Mort and Co.
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench
Mr. Archibald Stuart
Mr. R. P. Raymond.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Tastes differ in perfumes and wines. Gastronomists admire Cliquot's champagne, and ladies of refinement and delicate taste assert that the fragrance of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is superior to all other essences, not excepting the best Jean Marie Farina Cologne. In South America the former is pronounced better than the latter, and but a short time introduced into this market, it already enjoys much favour amongst our beautiful countrywomen. Like the German waters, it is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more fragrant than that of Europe, the odour of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of Cologne. Sold by all druggists, &c.

J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

SAVED FROM IMPENDING DEATH.—Among the maladies caused by mineral medicines, mercurial disease is the most terrible. It sometimes literally eats up the frame, "marrow, bones, and all." One of the most horrible cases of this kind on record was that of a man named Hassett, described editorially in the BUFFALO COMMERCIAL, and many other papers, a few years ago. This man was all but dead when he was providentially induced to commence a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. At that time he was almost a skeleton, while the little flesh he had on his bones was honeycombed with loathsome mercurial ulcers, and his miserable frame was racked with excruciating torments. Two weeks' use of the great antidote brought him from his bed to his feet. It was almost a resurrection from the dead. The ulcers healed, never more to open. Strength, flesh and health returned. These are attested facts—familiar to the public, and never questioned. For all ulcerous and eruptive disorders, Bristol's Sarsaparilla is an immediate and certain cure. Sold by all druggists.

J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 217, Pitt-street.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

TO RATIONAL INVALIDS.—A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion and its usual accompaniment, Habitual Costiveness. You want relief without prostration, a rapid cure without pain. The means of obtaining that relief, of accomplishing that cure, is tendered to you in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, the only cathartic and alterative in existence which re-opens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a qualm or a pang, and restores to the stomach and liver the vigour stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the natural health of the digestive and secretive functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where this safe and all-sufficient family medicine is kept in the house. The vials contain ten doses each, and the pills have this great advantage over all ordinary purgatives—time does not impair their properties. Obtainable at all respectable drug stores.

J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 217, Pitt-street.

CHEAPEST GOODS in Sydney. J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, bought at auction for cash.

Best quality French merinos, black, browns, greens, drabs, blues, clarets, marones, pinks, lavenders, widest widths, 2s 6d
Coloured flannels—pink, sky, scarlet, orange, 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
Best quality French delaines—brown, drab, straw, crimson, orange, violet, pinks, greens, sky, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
Good checked winceys, wide widths, 6½d, worth 1s
3,000 yards rich glace silks, 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
10,000 yards checked stripes and plain glace silk, 3s 6d
5,000 yards black silk velvet, 3s 11d, black patent 2s 9d
7,000 yards good hollands, 6½d, worth 10d
2,000 yards shepherd plaids for trousers, 1s 3d
1,000 yards striped winsey skirtings, 1s, worth 2s 9d
4,000 yards printed felt carpets, 1¼ yard wide, 2s 9d
1,500 rich Paisley shawls, 9s 6d, worth 21s
125 rich pink and white plaid silks, 8s 6d, worth 21s
2,000 yards good dark yard wide prints, 6½d
5,000 pairs black, white, and coloured josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d
1,400 linen sets, 6½d, worth 1s 9d, sleeves 1s
Bargains—Boys' hats, 6d; boys' belts, 3½d; gloves, 1d. per pair; flowers, 1d per bunch; crochet collars, 3½d; sleeves, 6½d; hair nets, beaded, 6d; lace mantles, 1s 11d; muslin collars, 3½d; chenille ties, 6d; silk plush ties, 1s.

NOVELTIES, in CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH TRIMMINGS,
For AUTUMN and WINTER, 1864.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have the honour of announcing their intention to show, THIS MORNING, the most comprehensive and beautiful selection of TRIMMINGS, for LADIES' AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES, MANTLES, OPERA CLOAKS; also for CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

D. J. and CO., in soliciting a special inspection of these goods, would remark that (excepting in very small quantities) nothing of the kind has been introduced in this market.

Not only have the ENGLISH manufacturers contributed their specialities for the season, but the choicest productions of PARIS, LYONS, AVIGNON, DRESDEN, BERLIN, WEIMAR, have been secured, rendering the COLLECTION PERFECT.

Ladies are urged to visit this department.
Rich black and coloured embroidery GIMPS
Every new colour in chenille GIMPS
All the fashionable clans in chenille FRINGES
Porcupine and chenille TRIMMINGS
Ribbon and silk ROUCHINGS
GALONS noorantes
Broche PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, in every describable shade and width
Black and coloured de coupe VELVET RIBBONS
Ditto ditto, with white and coloured edges
Tartan and plume VELVET RIBBONS, in every width
Brilliant edged RIBBON TRIMMINGS
Goffered and plaited BRAIDS and RIBBONS
Plain, coloured, and tartan puffed BRAIDS
The new TUBULAR and TRACING BRAIDS
Rich chenille, gimp, and crape MANTLE ORNAMENTS
Crape plaitings, ROUCHINGS, and PUFFINGS
Tartan, chenille, and silk GIRDLES, every clan
Tartan, silk, and chenille TASSELS, ditto ditto
A magnificent variety of BUTTONS, in gimp, silk, velvet, &c., to match the clan tartans and new winter fixtures
Boutons a L'Etoile et Fantaise
Gold, silver, and cut steel ball BUTTONS
Alluminium, oxydised, and jet BUTTONS
Gold and pearl, gold and steel, gold and jet ditto
BUTTONS exquisitely chased and inlaid with precious metals
SHAWL BORDERS, of French, Paisley, and Persian manufacture
TRIMMINGS in FUR, of the most fashionable description.

SEWING MACHINE GOODS.

D. J and CO. have opened the following goods for sewing machines, which for some months have been unobtainable.
White MACHINE silk TWIST, every size
Drabs, slates, and black TWIST, ditto
Yellow BOOT TWIST, ditto
6-cord white MACHINE COTTON, ditto
500 and 1000 yard machine thread, ditto
Ainsworth's glazed flax thread, ditto
Ditto yellow drab, W. B., black thread, ditto
Every new colour, in ½, 1, and 2 oz. silk twist, ditto
WHEELER and WILSON'S MACHINE NEEDLES, ditto
SINGER'S ditto ditto, ditto
THOMAS' ditto ditto, ditto
In all Nos., with LEATHER and TAPER POINTS.
345 and 347, George-street, and 1, Barrack-street.

HATS, HATS, HATS.—Ex Liberator and Castle Howard.—Just landed, a large and choice assortment of hats, consisting of Tweed Gladstones, Deer Stalkers, Oxfords, Brightons, Sydneys, Windsors, Otagos, Brisbanes, Helmets, Washingtons, glazed Yachting Hats, stitched Prince Alfreds, &c. Also, his usual monthly shipment of White's best ventilated black Zephyr and cork hats, of the latest fashion; drab shell ditto ditto. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer, importer, and sole shako maker to the Sydney Battalions of Rifles, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

AUTUMN, 1864.

DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.
EXPOSITION OF NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY have much pleasure in informing their numerous customers and visitors to Sydney, that their
SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS
For the Autumn Season
HAVE ARRIVED,
and their stock presents a choice assortment of the most tasty
NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

F. G. and CO. take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to their numerous patrons, and to assure them that no effort on their part shall be wanting to maintain their establishment in the proud position it is placed, and make every branch of their business one of decided advantage and economy to all who favour them with their patronage.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, they had published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, a complete catalogue of the novelties in every department, which they will have great pleasure in forwarding post free, on application.

Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George street.

RELINQUISHING THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
Denison House, 183, Pitt street.
Late in the occupation of H. Machen and Co.

FRANCIS GILES and CO beg to call the attention of Squatters, Storekeepers, Shippers, and the trade in general to this Sale, and to inform them that they have resolved, in order to give greater facilities to their daily INCREASING RETAIL TRADE, to relinquish for the present the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In order so to do, they have taken those centrally situated Premises,
No. 183, PITT-STREET,
next to Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, opposite the
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
which will be opened on
MONDAY NEXT, April 4th,
when, in order to effect an entire clearance, they will offer unusual advantages to buyers.

The unopened portion of their Stock, consisting of 331 Packages (see SYDNEY MAIL, 26th instant), will be offered at a considerable reduction on market rates, and the opened portion, exceeding in value £30,000, will be offered at a discount.

The entire packages consist of 331 Packages ex Lammermuir, Highflyer, City of Madras, Phaeton, Granite City, Leichhardt, Liberator, Castle Howard, Strathdon, and Corriemuizle, and comprise
White, blue, grey, and scarlet blankets
Real Welsh and Saxony flannels
Fine and heavy imitation ditto
House flannels and domette
Green baize and electoral flannels
Crimean flannels
Mixed and coloured roll shirtings
Linen bed and blind ticks
Coloured beetle twills
Huckabacks and diapers
Lawns and Irishes
Forfars
White and coloured crinoline muslins
White ground prints
Purple pads and fancies
Ginghams and check challis
All-England cricketing flannel
Pure medium long-cloths
Wigan and Croydon sheetings
Printed furnitures
Terry quilts and counts.
Alhambra quilts
33, 36, and 72-inch grey domestics
Women's and children's cotton and wool hosiery
Black lustres, coburgs, and parramattas
Plain and fancy crossover winseys
Coloured alpacas and fancy reps
Winsey and quilted skirts
Tartan and fancy lustres
3-4, 6-4 tartans, all wool
Ditto union tartans
Rough and dress brown hollands
Turkish and Baden Baden towels
Huckaback and diaper ditto
Victoria and printed covers
Pilot reefers and overcoats
Men's sacs, walking coats, and suits
Ditto tweed trousers and vests
Ditto and youths' waterproof clothing
Boys' and youths' suits and knickerbockers
Men's mole trousers
Boys' ditto ditto
Men's and boys' blue serge shirts
Men's cord and diagonal trousers
Men's and boys' crimean shirts
Men's All-England ditto
Regatta and Scotch twill ditto
Men's merino vests and drawers
Ditto lambswool ditto ditto
Ditto felt and silk hats
Boys' hats
Men's white shirts
Men's ties, collars, cotton and silk bandannas
Boys' and youths' white shirts
Brown cotton half-hose
Girls' and women's straw hats
French flowers and wreaths
Black and coloured cashmere long shawls
New winter shawls
Shepherds' plaid tartan ditto
Ladies' new winter mantles
Children's ditto ditto.

The OPENED PORTION is very extensive, very well assorted, and exceeds in value £30,000, and embraces a complete assortment of
Haberdashery
Women's and children's cotton and woollen hosiery
Silk and kid gloves
Lace goods of every description
Ribbons, silks, dress materials
Coburgs, alpacas, French merinos
Fancy dress materials
General drapery and furnishing goods
Manchester muslins
Millinery, underclothing, stays
Parasols, umbrellas
Slops, men's hosiery, hats and caps.

F. G. and CO would again say that their object is to clear off the WHOLESALE STOCK, in order to give greater facilities to their retail, and the addition of some NEW DEPARTMENTS during the next three months.

Wholesale department, 183, Pitt-street, lately occupied by H. Machen and Co.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT'S IMPERATIVE CLEARING SALE.

GENERAL DRAPERY and FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Welch, Saxony, and Lancashire flannels; Bath and Witney blankets, counterpanes, quilts, toilletings, dimities, marcellas, mosquito nets, cotton and linen ticks, cambrics, jacconets, book and swiss muslins, linens, calicoes, sheetings, damasks, &c., &c., &c.

Among these are submitted large size blankets, at 10s 6d, superior flannel, 7½d per yard; counterpanes, 6s 6d; marcella ditto, 7s 11d; toilet counterpanes, 9s 6d; lace and Swiss embroidered curtains, 6s 6d; bordered muslin curtains, 4s 9d, white checked crinoline, 3s 11d per piece of 12 yards; oilcloths, one and a half yards wide, 1s; Russia crash, 3½d per yard; stout Hollands, 6½d; 10-4 sheetings, 19½d; damask table cloths, 3s 9d.

FAST COLOUR PRINTS, 6½d per YARD.

Victoria covers, 5s 11d; cotton ticks, 8½d; Dutch carpetings, 8½d; velvet pile hearth rugs, 9s 6d; China mattings, in all widths; rich embossed table covers, velvet pile ditto, extra size damask cloths; crumb cloths, all sizes; 5-4 and 6-4 all wool damasks, &c., &c.

COUNTRY BUYERS will find this a rare opportunity for making large purchases of plain and useful goods.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT, late Hitchcock, Hardie, and Buzacott, 357, George-street, Sydney.

CONTINUATION OF THE IMPERATIVE CLEARING SALE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
RETIREMENT OF MR. HITCHCOCK.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are now offering at greatly reduced prices the whole of their stock of

Mantles	Millinery	Hosiery
Jacquettes	Straw Goods	Ribbons
Shawls	Underclothing	Gloves
Silks	Stays	Parasols
Dresses	Crinoline	Umbrellas

Men's Hosiery, Haberdashery, Lace, Sewn Muslin, and Fancy Goods.

The SALE commences THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street.

FOR THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 31.—AT THE IMPERATIVE CLEARING SALE
Ladies' Dress Tweeds, very choice
Foncy Repps
Light Grey and Drab Winceys
Brown Winceys, 4½d per yard
Pretty Autumn Mohairs
Fancy Checked Winceys, 5½d
Shepherds' Checks, in all qualities
Gala Plaids
French Merinoes
Striped Shirtings.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT confidently assert that THE BEST VALUE and the largest assortment of materials FOR LADIES' DRESSES is to be met with at their establishment
357, GEORGE-STREET.
QUANTITIES OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
Stays, Shirts, &c., &c., at prices
ENSURING SATISFACTION TO BUYERS.
A PROFUSION of All-Wool Long and Square SHAWLS,
satisfaction guaranteed, at
HARDIE and BUZACOTT'S SALE,
357, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots with clump soles, impervious to wet, obtainable at COCKS'S, George st.

WORKING BULLOCKS.—For SALE, THIS DAY, seven working BULLOCKS, with dray, yokes, and bows complete, at Mr. THOMAS DAWSON'S Sale Yards, near the Railway Station.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY
IN EQUITY.
BEFORE the Primary Judge.

TALBOT V CUNNINGHAM.

His HONOR gave judgment in this case as follows:—

This is a suit for the specific performance of an agreement to purchase two stations, named Urara, and Jerrigobilly, together with 1500 head of cattle, constituted by the following agreement, and by the following letter from the plaintiff to his agent, dated the 21st day of February, 1863:

Sydney, 21st February, 1863.

Mr. Forbes. Sir,—You may sell Urara run, situated in the Murrumbidgee district, which is all fenced in; the boundaries are all agreed upon. The measurement of the run is about twelve and a half miles long by about seven and a half miles and eight miles. The run is to be sold according to the Government description, which is as described. With this property I will sell about 1500 cattle, six months and over to count, under given in; also, with Urara (which is about seventy miles from Wagga Wagga), I will sell Jerrigobilly, on which are a portion of the above cattle. The rent and assessment of Urara is about £120 per annum, that of Jerrigobilly is £10 per annum. This run I bought at the sale in March last—is known as Nunnerenang, and is in the same district. This run is about eighty-five to a hundred miles from Urara. Both runs are splendidly watered. I will muster the cattle at both places, and deliver the number stated. After the delivery is completed, the right of brand to become the property of the purchaser. The time for mustering to be three months if required. There are about sixteen stock horses, and some bush mares, there is a pole dray, three working bullocks, some stores, &c., &c., all of which, together with all the stations, to be given in for the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds. There are huts and a dwelling. The terms to be one-third cash, residue at one and two years, in equal amounts, with eight per cent. added to the bills, all secured by a regular mortgage on the stock and stations. The brands are Co N rump of some cattle 55, some cattle [illegible] rump and shoulders of some cattle, 52 some cattle, 55 some cattle. The herd will be found to be half male half female, about 150 speyed cows. I have shot all the bulls excepting one; should there be any deficiency in the number of 1500 delivered, I will, from £10,000 the amount of purchase money, allow at and after the rate of £8 per head to all short delivered.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours, &c., &c.,
GEORGE TALBOT.

This offer to be binding for three months from this day.—G. T.

Copy of original.

ROBERT FORBES,
ROBERT NAPIER.

"Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this eighteenth day of April, 1863, between Robert Forbes, acting for and on behalf of George Talbot, Esq., of Sydney, hereinafter designated vendor of the one part, and Robert Napier, Esq., of Sydney, acting for and on behalf A. Cunningham, Esq., of Lanyon, Queanbeyan, hereinafter designated vendee of the other part. Vendor agrees to sell, and vendee consents to buy, all those blocks of country stations or runs known as "Urara" and "Jerrigobilly," both situated in the Murrumbidgee district, and which are sold and bought as described in a letter signed by vendor, and dated 21st February, 1863, copy of which is annexed, authorising the sale of these runs, and which, on behalf of vendor and vendee, is to be considered (notwithstanding anything to the contrary as herein stated) the manner and way in which the properties are to be sold and bought. Now the said letter sets forth that the runs as therein named are as specified and the cattle and all belonging thereto are as described, and that in consideration of the clauses and conditions therein contained vendor does so agree to sell, and vendee consents to buy the same for the sum of ten thousand pounds, which is to be paid in the following way, say: One thousand pounds cash on signing of this agreement; two thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence on order for delivery being given, and the remaining two-thirds by bills at one and two years date in equal amounts with eight per cent. interest added thereto, all secured by a regular mortgage on the stock and stations, such bills to be dated from date of purchase, which bills together with the mortgage deed are to be held by the within-named agents until delivery is complete, when the same are to be handed over to vendor. And we to ratify this sale, have, as agents, hereunto attached our signatures, and to the letter annexed, acknowledging that the same is a true and correct copy, and that this is a sale of the property now sold. The proportion of rent and assessment to be paid by vendee to vendor to date of purchase. The one thousand pounds cash instalment, as herein referred to, is to be deposited in the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, in the joint names of Robert Forbes and Robert Napier, until such time as the said Robert Forbes hands over to the said Robert Napier the order for delivery, when this sum of one thousand pounds is to be transferred to the name of Robert Forbes only, and this, together with two thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, is to be paid and past to the credit of said Robert Forbes, on behalf of said George Talbot. As agent for George Talbot, ROBERT FORBES; ROBERT NAPIER, as agent for Andrew Cunningham, the Vendee herein. Witness, T. Ingold.

The contract is dated the 18th day of April, 1863, and the purchaser having had three months given him to inspect the stations, and to satisfy himself generally as to whether the purchase should be binding on him or not, sent his son within that time to the station of Urara, and appeared to be satisfied.

There is no dispute as to the Jerrygobilly station; the only dispute is as to the Urara station, which is alleged to contain only half the quantity of land which the defendant supposed it to contain, and which, as he says, he was led by the plaintiff to suppose it to contain; and he asks for compensation in respect of the deficiency in the quantity. He says he was led to suppose that he was to have about 96 square miles, because the description of the extent, contained in the letter, is "12½ miles long by 8 and 7½," which he construes to mean a four-sided figure, having a base of 12½ miles, and having one of its sides 8 miles and the other 7½ miles, with right angles at its base, so that by joining the other extremities of the lines by a line of about 12½ or 13 miles an area would be included of about 96 square miles, and in support of this he says that the assessment and rent of £120 stated in the letter points out a run containing 96 square miles rather than a run of 38 or 40 square miles, which is the actual area of it. He says that if this were not an actual fraudulent representation, yet that he was deceived by it; and that being induced to make the contract by such representation of the plaintiff he ought to have compensation for the deficiency in the extent of the run.

If there had been nothing in the contract or letter to affect the construction of the words 12½ by 8 and 7½ I should have been disposed to consider them to indicate a triangle having the base of 12½, with the two sides, one of 8 and the other of 7½ miles, rather than a quadrilateral figure, and the shape of the run if not an exact triangle of this description approaches nearly to it. The difficulty I have felt arises principally from the amount stated in the letter to be payable for rent and assessment, and although the assessment is not fixed by law according to the extent of a run, but according to its grazing capabilities, I think the defendant may have well supposed that the run would comprise a much larger area than thirty-eight or forty square miles. I think, moreover, that the plaintiff before he offered the run for sale, was bound to know what the assessment and rent were if he chose to state them, and then to state them correctly, and if the defendant were by this statement led to believe the run to be a four-sided figure, and therefore to contain a much greater extent of country than it does, the fault would lie with the plaintiff, and the defendant would be entitled to have the contract specifically performed, with compensation.

There are other circumstances, however, which materially alter this view of the case. The letter of the 21st day of February, 1863, on which the contract is founded, refers to the Government description as that by which the sale is to be made, but at the same time states that such description is the same as that set out in the letter. Now, supposing the defendant to have had doubts in his mind as to whether the "12½ *miles long by* 8 *and* 7½" meant a four or a three sided figure (and that is taking it most favourably for him, for he could not have been certain that a four-sided figure was intended, or if so, that the angles at the base were right angles), it was his duty to have referred to the Government description, and if that did not satisfy him to the Government plans or other documents which might have cleared up such doubts. Again, the defendant had three months allowed for the inspection of the run, and he did inspect it by his agent. The run was all fenced in, and although a person by merely riding over a run cannot ascertain its extent to within a few square miles, yet he can ascertain whether it approaches more nearly to ninety-six square miles than thirty-eight or forty. At all events the defendant's agent had an opportunity if he chose to avail himself of it, to ascertain the extent, but he did not. It is also worthy of observation that the angle made by the fences at the north of the run is so acute that it is difficult to conceive a run having four sides with an angle of that acuteness. I think, therefore, that the defendant has not used the means in his power to clear up the doubt engendered by the description of the plaintiff. Under these circumstances the defendant could not, upon bill filed by him, have successfully asked the Court to decree a specific performance with compensation.

This leads me to consider the subsequent circumstances of the case. After the contract was entered into disputes arose as to the extent of the run, but the contract on the plaintiff's part was nevertheless completed. The defendant took possession of the run and cattle, and gave a receipt to the plaintiff's agent, as he expresses it in the receipt itself, "*under protest*," by which I understand him to mean that he intended to insist on his right, whatever it might be, to compensation or damages in respect of the deficiency of extent of the run. He did not attempt to rescind the contract, but, on the contrary, took possession of the subject of it, insisting on his legal rights. Now, I have before stated that he could not have filed a bill against the plaintiff for specific performance with compensation, what right then has he, as a defendant in this suit—a suit nominally for specific performance of the agreement, but not in fact one for that purpose, because, as I understand it, a suit for specific performance supposes that the contract is open on both sides. In the present case, the plaintiff has done all that he could or was bound to do, and asks that the defendant may be compelled to do what he has engaged to do. He has parted with his cattle and horses, many of which have been sold by the defendant, and the defendant has occupied the run. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff is clearly entitled to compel the defendant to perform his part of the contract; and as the defendant could not claim compensation as a plaintiff, and as he in this suit claims that right, as if he had filed a bill, a right to which he is not entitled, from his want of vigilance, the decree must be as prayed by the bill. I do not, however, think that the plaintiff is entitled to costs, as the original difficulty arose from his misdescription. Each party will bear his own costs.

I may add that if the defendant had sought to rescind the contract when he first discovered the deficiency in the run, instead of carrying it out, I should not have made a decree for specific performance.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James Cain, a third meeting. One debt was proved, and, insolvent not being in attendance, Mr. R. B. Smith moved for an adjournment of the meeting, in order that insolvent might be examined. Meeting adjourned until the 11th April.

In the estate of James Downey, a third meeting. Eight debts were proved. The official assignee read his report. The creditors directed the assignee to allow the insolvent to retain furniture of the value of £25, and to exercise their own discretion with regard to the collection of the book debts, the sale of the equity of redemption of certain mortgaged property, and as to the amount (if any) of allowance to be made to the insolvent.

In the estate of Michel Shmith, a second meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John Carney, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent was allowed his wearing apparel; the allowance of his household furniture to remain an open question until after examination.

In the estate of William T Dobson, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Thomas W. Levinge, a second meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDER

John Wenzell, of Enfield, gardener. Liabilities, £118 17s. 6½d. Assets, £9 16s. Deficit, £109 1s. 6½d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

Thursday, March 31.—Thomas O'Connor, adjourned third. Alexander Watt, special, for examination.

Friday, April 1.—Jeremiah D. Daly, Cyril Cecil, James Turton, single. George Turner, second. John Sheehy, John A. Broughton, first. *At Bathurst*: John Fitzgerald, single; William Wilson, special, for examination.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Birrell and Cullen.

John Forster was charged with having been concerned with others in stopping and robbing the Bathurst mail. At two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 13th March, one Harriet J. Woolley was apprehended at her residence off Devonshire-street, by senior sergeant Taylor, on a warrant in which she was charged with being the keeper or holder of a house frequented by thieves; in her house the police found the prisoner Forster and one Jessie Clark, with whom he cohabited, whom Taylor took into custody for not having any lawful means of support; on searching Forster, however, he was found to be possessed of two £5 notes, four £1 notes, and some silver money; on Clark one £5 note, and three £1 notes; Clark was discharged as regards the alleged offence for which he was apprehended, but further confined on a charge of having stolen property (the notes aforesaid) in her possession, which she said were given to her by Forster; on the 17th instant Forster was charged with having robbed the Bathurst mail, and the inquiry took place to-day. Daniel M'Kay deposed that, about two o'clock on the morning of the 11th March, he, being a passenger by the mail coach from Hartley to Penrith, and being seated on the box near the driver, heard several voices simultaneously calling upon the driver to stop; the driver pulled up, and three men, with covered faces and armed with revolvers, came up, one taking his station at the horses' heads, while two overhauled the passengers and then the mail bags; they took from him a purse containing one sovereign and 7s. or 8s. in silver; they, however, returned the purse and the silver; they searched a policeman, taking from him his pistols, and next three Chinese passengers; whether they took anything from the Chinese he cannot say, but some hours afterwards they complained of having been robbed of considerable sums; two female passengers were not interfered with; the men then drove away the horses, extinguished the carriage lamps, and threatened to shoot any one who would follow them; one of the robbers was of about the same height as the prisoner, or perhaps a little taller. William G. Orbell, driver of the Hartley and Penrith mail, gave similar evidence as to the stoppage and robbery of the coach on Lapstone Hill, about four miles from Penrith, about a quarter after two o'clock on the morning of the 11th; believes the prisoner to be one of the three men, as well on account of his height and build as on account of his voice, but will not positively swear to him; witness and the policeman went after and brought back the horse. Lun, a Chinese, deposed that he was a passenger by the mail, and was robbed of £400 in bank notes, and twenty-five ounces of gold, which he carried tied up in his scarf; prisoner is one of the three robbers—he held a pistol at his (witness's) head, and took his notes and gold; cannot describe either of the two other robbers; all the notes produced are his; cannot swear to them by their numbers or by any marks upon them, but solely by the manner in which they are folded. Yun, a Chinese passenger, by the Hartley mail, deposed that he was robbed of £50 in notes, but cannot identify the prisoner as one of the robbers. Hup deposed that he lost £56; cannot identify the prisoner. Constable Toomy deposed that on the 7th March he saw prisoner leave Sydney by the railway. Sarah Sheehan deposed that she lived at Mrs. Woolley's when prisoner went there; he remained about five weeks; he was absent about a week, and returned on the night before the Sunday morning when he was taken out by sergeant Taylor. Jessie Clark deposed that the notes found in her possession she received from Forster. Mr. Carroll, for prisoner, reserved his defence. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

George Lindsay was summoned to Court by Henry Yard, who complained that Lindsay had threatened to have revenge of him, and that consequently he feared some violence. The defendant was required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace on pain of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Charles F. Wingfield, publican, was fined 10s. for having allowed bagatelle to be played in his house on Sunday, and another 10s. for having his house open for the sale of liquor during prohibited hours on Sunday. Elizabeth Love was fined 20s., and Henry Heckenburgh was fined 10s., for Sunday trading in their public-houses.

Bridget Murphy was fined 5s. for having made use of words calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

Constable Hunbury appeared on summons to answer an information filed by inspector Read for having, in violation of his duty as a policeman, assaulted one Mary Ann Wright. Walter Beames deposed that about 1 o'clock p.m. of the 14th instant he saw defendant several times strike with his open hand upon her face a drunken woman who sat upon a door-step in York-street. Samuel Hebblewhite gave similar evidence. The Bench found defendant guilty, and in consequence of the good character given of him by Mr. Read, sentenced him to pay the mitigated penalty of 10s.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, G. Hill, Peden, Asher, and Murray.

Fourteen persons (four being remands) were brought before the Court. Five were discharged and two were remanded.

Ellen Maher, a vagrant, was sent to gaol for one month; Mary Ann Power, for riotous conduct while drunk, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days; and John Whitty was fined 10s. for an assault upon Elizabeth Hampson.

Robert Haswell was charged with having incited and procured P. Thomson, alias Sindon, alias Falkberg, alias Falkenberg, to forge and utter, and Arthur A. Falkenberg, alias Falkberg, &c., was charged with having forged and uttered a cheque for £295, with intent to defraud the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Roberts; Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. Carroll, appeared on behalf of Haswell. Sigmund Hoffnung, resident member of the firm of Hoffnung and Co., of Wynyard-square, merchants, deposed that he has had transactions with the prisoner Haswell; he cannot remember the prisoner Falkenberg, but his features appear familiar to him; the two cheques put into his (witness's) hand purporting to be signed Hoffnung and Co—are imitations of the signature of the firm, and are forgeries; they are both dated 21st July, 1863, one being for £295 and the other for £251 15s.; no one but witness in Sydney draws cheques on account of the firm, and his custom is to make them payable to a number or bearer; on the 21st July he drew a cheque in favour of No. 2599, as is this forged cheque for £295, but he did not until several days afterward draw a cheque in favour of No. 2601, and then for a less sum than £251 15s.; these cheques were paid by the bank, and were not discovered by him until he received a note calling attention to the state of his balance, which led to a comparison of his bank book with his cheque book; these cheques are drawn on a form differing from that in use by him, an old form, he is informed, and out of print; on the 29th April last paid Haswell a cheque for £25 on taking back a bagatelle table sold to Haswell, but which proved to be damaged; on the 10th July, Haswell purchased something amounting to £3 10s., in payment for which he handed in a bank note for £20, when witness gave him a cheque for the change. Charles Wilson deposed that in consequence of an advertisement for a clerk in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 15th July, he went to the address, the City Arms, Woolloomooloo, and saw the prisoner Falkenberg, who called himself Thompson, and on the 21st was engaged by him to go to Warwick, in Queensland; he met him at the Custom-house by appointment on that day, when Thompson wrote the agreement (produced); he said he had not sufficient money about him to pay for his (witness') passage to Brisbane, and asked witness to take a cheque to the bank for cash; this cheque, for £295, dated the 21st July, is the same; witness went to the bank, procured the amount, according to Thompson's directions, in twenty-five £10 notes and forty-five £1 notes, which he handed to prisoner, who then gave him £6 for his passage money to Brisbane, on arriving at which place he found that he had been duped; did not see Thompson again until a few days since at the station-house. Robert W. M. Johnson, teller in the Commercial Bank, deposed that, on the 21st July, mail day, he paid the two cheques before the Court—one to the last witness; cannot say to whom he paid the cheque for £251 15s.; the cheques are in the same handwriting as is the agreement produced by the last witness. Frederick Hunter deposed that he came to Sydney from Geelong in consequence of a letter received from the prisoner Haswell, Mr. Isaacs objected that evidence ought to be given that Haswell did in fact write the letters referred to, but was overruled. John Dolby, of George-street, boot and shoe warehouseman, produced a memorandum of a wager made by Haswell, in Haswell's handwriting, and signed by Haswell, in September or October last; Haswell won the wager, and witness, as stakeholder, paid it over to him by cheque. James Mooney, of South Brisbane, publican, deposed that the prisoner Falkenberg stopped a few days at his house, and called himself Falconer, in which name several letters were left for him; one letter came after his apprehension, which witness handed to the police for delivery to Falconer in the gaol; the letter produced is the same; it is now open, but was then closed. William Cromo, steward of the Telegraph steamer, produced an order for the payment of money due to him by Falkenberg, which he saw Falkenberg write on the 13th instant. John R. Miles, of the telegraph department, produced the original of a telegram despatched for Haswell, on the 4th January last, addressed to Mr. Falconer, Royal Hotel, South Brisbane, advising him to "go up the country at once, and purchase that property; D Elliott is on board the Telegraph,—he knows all about it, and will oppose you;" Haswell signed his name Alfred Buck. Mr. Johnson was then recalled to give evidence as to handwriting; he pronounced the writing of the telegram, the memorandum produced by Dolby, and the letters purporting to have been written by Haswell to Turner, and to Falconer, to be the same; and that the agreement written by Thompson for Wilson, the order of the 13th March for Cromo, and the address on the envelope enclosing Haswell's letter to Falconer, to be by the same hand. Richard Thomas, about eleven years of age, deposed that before Christmas he was the bearer of a letter from Falkenberg to Haswell. Henry Skipp deposed that he was for some months in the service of Haswell at the Royal Standard public-house, Barrack-street; Falkenberg lodged there a few weeks; about the same time two bagatelle tables were sent to the house, and one was taken away for being imperfect. Detective Elliott deposed that he knew Falkenberg while he lodged at Haswell's by the name of Oscar Bird; he was also called the German; last saw him in Sydney about April or May last year, and saw him next in the lock-up at Brisbane on the 7th January this year; in July or August last received information on which he obtained a warrant for Falkenberg's apprehension in connection with this charge; in October received information which induced him to see Haswell, and asked him where the German was; he said that he did not know, but would try and find out; had several subsequent interviews with him, and at one of them told him that he could not tell where the German was because he was himself up to the chin in it, and that he was cooked the moment the German was collared, which would not be long; when at Brisbane in January last received from the chief constable a letter addressed to Mr. Falconer at the Royal Hotel, Falkenberg being then in custody; when Falkenberg was before the Bench he (Elliott) produced the letter, and the magistrate (Mr. Warry) tore it open; it is signed with initials A. B., but from the occurrence of the precise words used by witness to Haswell in the last-mentioned conversation, he has no doubt it was written by Haswell to Falkenberg, who was in custody before it reached its destination; the day after Haswell was apprehended on this charge, he asked witness if he had been to his old woman (Mrs. Haswell), adding that she had £30 or £40, and could "sling a score"—a phrase in use among the criminal population for offering a bribe. Mr. Isaacs submitted that there was no evidence against his client on which to detain him any longer in custody. Their Worships, after consideration, committed both prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

On the summons list were ten cases, of which five were struck out for want of prosecution, two were dismissed, two were postponed, and in the tenth the defendant, James Hill, was fined 10s for an assault upon Samuel Lee.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. R. S. Ross and Mr. P. J. Murray.

Andrew Septimus Rogers, late Government clerk at Cockatoo Island, was committed for trial at the Criminal Court on two informations, which charged him with having embezzled moneys, the property of her Majesty the Queen, amounting in all to £214 12s. 6d. Prisoner was brought before the Court on the 19th instant, but the case was then adjourned until the 24th. The hearing of the charges—which had been partly gone into—was resumed and concluded to-day. Charles Powell, detective constable, deposed that the prisoner was given into his custody by Captain Mann on the 19th instant, who charged him with embezzling the sum of £214 12s 6d, Government moneys. Witness produced five cheques, which the prisoner handed to Captain Mann in his presence. They were all dated on the 16th March, and were drawn in favour of Mr. J. B. Holdsworth, for stores. The cheques were signed by Captain Mann, and countersigned by the prisoner. Rogers was told the charge; he made no reply. Gother Kerr Mann, engineer-in-chief and superintendent of the Fitzroy dry dock establishment, Cockatoo Island, deposed that the prisoner was employed as clerk and storekeeper on Cockatoo Island. The bodies of the cheques (dated February 15, 1864, for £14 2s 10d, £35 0s 6d, £83 17s 1d), produced, were filled up in prisoner's hand writing, and signed by witness. The cheques were drawn against the Government account at the Bank of New South Wales, and in favour of Mr. J. B. Holdsworth, for ironmongery supplied on account of the Government. Witness after signing the cheques handed them to prisoner, so that he might pay them to Messrs. Holdsworth and Co. The cheques were in payment for three accounts. On the 16th witness had a conversation about these accounts, which prisoner told him had been paid. On one occasion prisoner received permission to cash a cheque payable on account of the Government, and was directed to pay the proceeds to the parties in whose favour the cheques were drawn; but he had no general permission to cash cheques in that way; nor was he thus authorised to cash any of the cheques produced. George Evans, teller in the Bank of New South Wales, deposed that he had charge of the Government accounts. He produced three cheques drawn by Captain Mann, two of which were paid by the bank on the 20th July, and the other on the 7th to the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. Charles Bransby, receiving teller in the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, produced deposit receipts, in which appeared amounts corresponding with those of the cheques, and he believed that the cheques had been paid in with the deposit receipts. The receipts were filled up in prisoner's handwriting, and were paid to the credit of his private account. J. B. Holdsworth, ironmonger, George-street, deposed that the accounts produced were for goods supplied by him to the Government establishment at Cockatoo Island. The amounts of those accounts were still owing to him. The cheques produced had not been paid to him; he had never seen them before.—A second information charged the prisoner with feloniously stealing three other cheques for the payment of the following sums—£9 5s. 9d., £33 7s., £36 2s. 5d., the property of the Queen, and for having fraudulently applied them to purposes other than those of the public service. The evidence brought to substantiate the charges was precisely similar to the foregoing, and therefore need not be repeated. The prisoner was admitted to bail, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. Mr. John Williams, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. R. Ronald, Mr. B. Burdekin, and Mr. E. J. C. North.

Gabriel Guillen, seaman of the Nicholas Cæsar, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, with hard labour; and Patrick Hanlon, of the Dora, to four weeks' hard labour in gaol for desertion.

John Maloney, apprehended for drunkenness and riotous conduct in George-street, was admonished and discharged.

RICHMOND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET.—A match was played here on Easter Monday between the Surrey Club, of Sydney, and the Union Club, of Richmond, which resulted in an easy victory for the Sydney men. It is hoped that this defeat may prove to our men the necessity for more frequent practice, as it is to be regretted that we should lose those laurels which heretofore have been gained by our club. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and the weather being favourable during the play, a large number of townspeople were present.

The following is the score:—

RICHMOND.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Prike, c. Flood, b. Blake	0	b. Morgan	10
Griffiths, b. Morgan	0	c. Pigeon, b. Blake	8
W. Dean, run out	11	b. Sheridan	3
G. Dean, c. and b. Blake	1	b. Morgan	5
Selkirk, c. Sheridan, b. Blake	0	b. Sheridan	0
Barnett, c. Lockrey, b. Morgan	16	c. Sheridan, b. Morgan	1
Guest, b. Blake	1	b. Morgan	0
Stewart, b. Blake	12	b. Sheridan	13
F. Bowman, b. Morgan	0	b. Morgan	0
Price, h. on w.	1	not out	13
L. Bowman, not out	0	c. Pigeon, b. Morgan	0
Bye, 1, wides, 3	4	Bye, 1, wides, 10	11
	46		55

Total both innings, 101.

SYDNEY.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
J. Roberts, b. Selkirk	0		
Bovis, b. Selkirk	5	run out	24
Sheridan, c. Guest, b. Selkirk	7	not out	16
R. Roberts, b. Selkirk	0		
Pigeon, c. Dean, b. Bowman	7		
Flood, l.b w.	0		
Morgan, st. Stewart, b. Selkirk	3		
Blake, l.b w.	11	not out	4
Lockrey, b. Barnett	0		
Henson, b. Barnett	0		
Pearson, not out	2		
Byes, 5	5	Byes, 11, wides, 3	14
	40		58

The Sydney men thus winning by nine wickets.

CRICKET.—Denison House v. Victoria House.—A match was played at Botany on Monday last between eleven employes of F. Giles and Co. and a like number from the firm of Farmer and Painter. The play on both sides was remarkably good. The following are the scores:—

DENISON HOUSE CLUB.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Kent, b. A. J. Riley	6	not out	4
Venables, c. and b. Fitzgerald	1	run out	6
Sanford, b. A. J. Riley	0	b. A. J. Riley	4
M'Lennan, b. A. J. Riley	9	c. A. J. Riley, b. Beal	4
T. S. Wilson, run out	4	b. A. J. Riley	0
Waltham Rush, b. Fitzgerald	0	b. Fitzgerald	7
Brown, c. Garratt, b. Fitzgerald	6	c. Beal, b. Fitzgerald	0
Johnson, b. A. J. Riley	6	not out	4
Ruff, b. A. J. Riley	1		
Russell, not out	7	b. A. J. Riley	6
Shaw, b. A. J. Riley	1		
Bye, 1	1		
	42		29

VICTORIA HOUSE CLUB.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
J. Beal, c and b. M'Lennan	0	c. and b. M'Lennan	7
Fitzgerald, b. M'Lennan	3	b. M'Lennan	0
A. J. Riley, b. Sanford	6	c. F. S. Wilson, b. M'Lennan	3
D. G. Riley, b. M'Lennan	10	b. M'Lennan	4
J. White, run out	5	b. Sanford	5
Doneland, b. M'Lennan	0	not out	5
Fisher, c. M'Lennan	1	c. Sanford, b. M'Lennan	0
Garratt, b. Sanford	5	b. Sanford	0
H White, not out	4	b. M'Lennan	4
Walker, b. Sandford	0	c. Sanford, b. M'Lennan	2
Richards, b. Sanford	0	run out	1
		Byes, 4	4
	33		37

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W SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Clerk of Parliament said: "I am sorry to have to [inform] honorable members that by a telegram received this [fr]om Dr. Waugh, of Goulburn, it would seem that the [Presid]ent was yesterday violently thrown from the Sydney [mail, se]verely injured, and compelled to return to Goulburn, [and wi]ll be unable to come to Sydney for some time."

Chairman of Committees took the chair at half-past [...] o'clock.

PAPERS.

PLUNKETT laid upon the table copies of des[patche]s relating to transportation and penal servitude.

PUBLIC LANDS.

PLUNKETT laid upon the table schedules of lands [dedic]ated to public purposes in accordance with require[ments] of law.

SEAMEN'S LAWS.

JOHNSON brought up the report from the select [commit]tee appointed to prepare reasons in reference to [amend]ments on the Seamen's Laws Amendment Bill, and [moved] that the report be read by the Clerk.

[Th]e report having been read,

JOHNSON moved that the report be adopted.

[C]arried.

LAND REVENUE.

[M]r. DEAS THOMSON gave notice of question, when [cert]ain returns relative to land revenue will be laid upon [the] table.

CATTLE.

[A] message was received from the Assembly covering a [bill] to regulate the exportation of cattle from Sydney, New[castl]e, and Eden.

[Bi]ll read a first time, and to be read a second time [to-mo]rrow (this day).

WHARFAGE RATES.

GORDON, on reopening the debate on the Wharfage [Re]Leasing Bill, hoped that the member conducting the bill on the part of the Government, would not con[...] that he was offering a factious opposition. He called att[ention] to the history of the former laws in reference to those which had been repealed, although parties had still sued to collect the dues. He did not believe that the bill had now come up to the House would have the effect[...]. He believed that there was a substitution [...] on vessels lying at the Circular Wharf for their [un]lading. If he was wrong he should be glad to be [corr]ected. He had been told that there were some arrange[ments] with the Government and the present lessee, that if [the G]overnment did pass this bill, he should pay one [...] than heretofore. There was no doubt that the du[es ha]d been collected, and if illegally or otherwise, he sh[ould] be glad to hear the explanation of the hon. member [rep]resenting the Government.

Mr. [...]LVIE thought the bill badly worded, but he believe[d the] object of the bill to be to enable lessees of wharves [to] levy dues on goods shipped. He opposed it on the ground that he was opposed to export duties—and [al]though not a duty, would be an additional charge [on e]xports. If lessees had hitherto been sufficiently rem[unerate]d, he could not see why there should be any addi[tional] charge, and the miserably small gain to the Government at the Circular Quay would not be anything to be [compa]red against the loss to the public caused by the charge [on] private wharves. He did not believe that the publ[ic] [...]serves proved any charge upon the public revenue, and [...] no case had been made out for the further pro[posed] charge. They had heard, too, that the lessee of the [...] wharf was prepared to pay an additional rent if this [bill] was passed; therefore they might presume that the [pre]sent charges were sufficient for the purposes for which they were intended, and any additional charge would [on]ly be a burthen on the public.

[Mr. J]OHNSON said he had some difficulty in giving his supp[ort] to this bill, because, although it might not be in-equ[itable] to make the proposed charge, it seemed an inconvenient process to impose a toll or fee on the exportation of goods. If the object were to raise an additional revenue it would be much better to make an addition to the landing fee. [He] had not heard any reasons in support of the passing of th[e m]easure, but it appeared to him that the observations of h[is hon]. friend opposite (Mr. Gordon) were well worthy of att[ention]. Why should an impost which was passed in 1844, and abolished in 1846 because it was then considered objectionable, be now revived? The [eff]ect of the bill would apparently be merely to in[crea]se the fees of the present lessee. If it would bring in [a c]lear revenue it would be a different matter, but the [...] [ra]ised would be most insignificant. The bill also [app]eared to be very objectionable in the way it was drawn; [it did no]t say what was to be charged. Unless he should [hear fro]m his hon. friend in charge of the bill some good [satis]factory reasons in support of it, he should feel it [...] to vote against the second reading.

[Mr. K]EMP said that, as the hon. member Mr. Plunkett [had] more information respecting the bill than he at [present] possessed, he should move the adjournment of the d[ebate ti]ll to-morrow.

[De]bate was accordingly adjourned.

[M]ORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

[Th]e order of the day for the consideration in committee [of] the Moruya Silver Mining Company's Bill being cal[led],

[Mr.] R. Want was summoned to the bar, to produce the [deed] of settlement, &c.

[The bil]l was then gone through, and reported without [amendmen]ts.

[The Cou]ncil adjourned, at twenty-five minutes past five [...] four p.m. this day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

[The SP]EAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes [past four] o'clock.

THE POSTAL INSPECTOR.

Mr. [DA]NGAR asked the Colonial Treasurer, "1. How [m]any [days] Mr. Dillon, the Postal Inspector, remained at [In]ver[ell] and the amount allowed him for travelling expenses [duri]ng his visit at that town, on his last inspection the[reof]? 2. Will the Colonial Treasurer have any [obje]ction [to] lay on the table of the House, the Inspector's [di]ary, by him during his last journey? 3. What [dut]ies [had] Mr. Dillon to perform whilst in Sydney?"

Mr. [EA]GAR said, Mr. Dillon, the Postal Inspector, [ar]rived [at] Inverell on the 23rd, and left on the 28th [De]cem[ber] last, during which time he was allowed [...] for travelling expenses. In answer [to] question No. 2 he might say, that he had every desire to fur[nish] the hon. member and the House with the form[ation] required, but there was this inconvenience tend[ing] the laying the document on the table, that if he d[id] so, [it] became the property of the House, and was no [lo]nger [the] record of the department. Looking at its bulk, he [sh]ould feel himself justified in asking the House to [co]nsent [to] its being printed; but if, after examining the [d]ocument, the hon. member thought it to be worth his [w]hile to [mak]e a formal motion that they be printed, he Mr. Ea[gar] should not object. With regard to No. 3, [th]e post[al in]spector reported as to changes of the time [t]able, and [fra]med a new time table when required to do so. He was [...] employed in preparing a report for 1863. Besides th[is], he was not aware that Mr. Dillon had any specific du[ties] when in town.

[TH]E BARADINE RESERVE.

Mr. DA[NG]AR asked the Secretary for Lands, "1. When will the Go[ver]nment have measured and proclaimed for sale allotme[nts] of land at the Baradine Reserve, part of Mr. Walker['s] Old Run, on the road from the Namoi to Coonabarabr[an]? 2. Has any report been received from the surveyor [...] so employed; the name of the surveyor, and when it [is li]kely this land will be offered for sale?"

Mr. WIL[SON] said some delay had been occasioned in the survey of [th]is village by the protracted illness and death of the [sur]veyor Mr. Wilson, who was entrusted to measure. Ins[truc]tions had now been issued to the district surveyor to ha[ve] the matter attended to, so that no further delay would oc[cur].

TREASURY BILLS.

Mr. DARVA[LL] asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"What steps the Govern[me]nt have taken, or intend to take, with reference to the [is]sue of the Treasury Bills authorised by the Treasury Bi[ll] Act?"

Mr. EAGAR, in answer to the hon. and learned member, I beg to [sta]te that the Government, by public advertisement, have [inv]ited tenders for £50,000 of Treasury Bills, issuable at 6 per cent., and payable in the colony. The time fixed for [rece]iving these tenders is noon of the 7th proximo. From th[e] demand, as then ascertainable, for securities of this ki[nd] the Government will be enabled to determine what fur[ther] steps may be necessary to take in the matter.

[PO]INT OF ORDER.

Mr. SPEAKER [said] he wished to state, in regard to the point of order which [arose] before the House the other night (as to whether it wou[ld] be in order for a private member to move an item in Comm[itt]ee of Supply when the Minister had declined to move it) that he based his decision on some remarks in the 4th edi[tion] of "May," which was not published when a decision [was] given on the same subject on a previous occasion. He [tho]ught it right to state this, as his decision was different to [the] decision previously arrived at.

[PA]PERS.

Mr. WILSON laid u[pon] the table a document showing an abstract of land int[end]ed to be dedicated to public purposes.

Mr. W. FORSTER la[id] upon the table a dispatch in reference to transportation.

THE BATH[UR]ST MARKET.

Mr. DRIVER moved, as [a fo]rmal motion, "1. That the bill to transfer the Bathu[rst] Market to the Municipal Council of Bathurst be ref[erre]d to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Wils[on], Mr. Garrett, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Dangar, [an]d the mover."

The motion, having been sec[on]ded, was put and agreed to.

QUEENSLAND STEAM N[AV]IGATION COMPANY.

Mr. LEARY moved, as a [form]al motion, "1. That the Queensland Steam Navigation [C]ompany's Incorporation Bill be referred to a select com[mit]tee for consideration and report. 2. Such committee to [c]onsist of Mr. Bell, Mr. Terry, Mr. Alexander, Mr. [Ga]rrett, Mr. Egan, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Burn[s], Mr. R. Forster, and the mover."

The motion, having been secon[ded], was put and passed.

PETITIO[N].

Mr. DARVALL presented a pe[titio]n from John Leopold Young, setting forth that he had b[een] engaged as an officer in the mercantile marine, but th[at i]n consequence of his attendance being required at the [trial] of a person named Chubb he had been detained in Sy[dne]y several months, to the entire ruin of his prospects, and praying for such relief as the House might think fit to give.

Petition received.

INCOME-TAX.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. DARVALL rose to move "That, in order to equalise the burthen of taxation, and maintain the public credit, and provide means to meet the increased public expenditure, it is just and expedient to collect a graduated tax on all incomes over £200 a year, and to have recourse to other direct taxation."

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to order. He begged to submit that the motion before the House was opposed to the 130th rule of the House of Commons, which provided that no two resolutions the same in substance should be received in the same session. He found in "May," page 208, an instance in which the Speaker ruled that a motion differently worded, but the same in substance to one that had been decided in a previous part of the session could not be put. He found, by reference to our Votes and Proceedings, that the hon. and learned member moved on the 5th of January last, upon a motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, a motion, "That in order to raise additional revenue, and equalise the burthen of taxation, it is expedient and just to have recourse to direct taxation." He submitted that the resolution now before the House was substantially the same as that moved by the hon. member on the 5th of January, and which, after a long discussion, was negatived by 24 to 7. Being of that opinion, he begged to move, "That the amendment proposed is substantially the same question as the motion decided in the negative on the 5th of January, 1864, on resuming the Committee of Ways and Means, and is irregular."

Mr. DARVALL said he should not dispute that to some extent—to a great extent—the motion which he now had on the paper was the same that he had on a former occasion; but although it was similar this referred to a distinct description of taxation, whereas the former was in general terms, both being proposals for a form of direct taxation. The previous motion was in general terms, and that was one reason of objection to it. The present motion was a special one in favour of an income-tax. He submitted that although he had no wish to incur any infringement of an order, still he claimed right to press the motion.

Mr. GARRETT called attention to the fact that on the 5th of January the motion was not put as proposed, but it was put in this manner "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question." The vote of that evening was in effect the same as carrying the previous question, and did not so dispose of the motion as to prevent it being brought forward again this session. On this ground alone the objection now taken was untenable. Besides, in addition to direct taxation the present amendment dealt with the question of the public credit.

After a few remarks from Mr. MACPHERSON, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. TIGHE,

Mr. MARTIN suggested that, instead of dealing with the question by motion, it would be more convenient to take Mr. Speaker's opinion upon it.

With the consent of the House the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. WISDOM, on the point of order, contended that the prior question referred to was not put in the shape of a motion, but merely as an amendment, and that the House, in affirming that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, only determined that it should not be put. The question now submitted had not previously been before the House in the shape of a motion.

Mr. SPEAKER said the rule of Parliament referred to applied distinctly to questions put to the House, and decided one way or the other. No motion could be put that was the same in substance as some other motion decided upon the same session; but he did not hold that the question involved in this motion had been decided by the House this session, the only point decided when the amendment to the same effect was moved being that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question. If instead of this the amendment had gone to a vote, he thought the rule of Parliament would apply in the present instance, the two motions being so far identical in substance as to prevent this motion being put.

Mr. DARVALL said Mr. Speaker's decision and the indulgence of the House placed him in difficulty, because he felt at all times unwilling to trespass upon the attention of the Assembly or to force hon. members into a discussion they were not desirous of entering upon; and so far as he could consistently with the discharge of his duty and their pleasure he should not do so, his only object being to obtain an expression of the opinions of the Government. Looking at our position, it would hardly become us to separate after a session so protracted and unfruitful, and he thought the Government would take an additional load of responsibility if we permitted Parliament to be prorogued without an expression of their opinion as to the course they intended to pursue. If there was one question more than another with regard to which the representatives of the people were bound to the performance of their highest duties, it was the preservation of the solvency of the country and the imposition of burthens upon the people with a just discrimination. He had delayed the proposal of any scheme of taxation, because he desired not to interfere with the action of the Government when they were dealing with the matter; but their reticence on the subject of direct taxation, and their reluctance to avow their opinions on the general question of raising sufficient revenue, drove us to the conclusion that they intended to renew their proposals in favour of protection. He admitted the inconvenience of abstract resolutions; but, he submitted, that hon. members had but this one means of enforcing their views upon the Government, and doing their duty to the people. They were not to wait until a proposal to introduce an obsolete scheme of taxation was repeated. We had done much to bring ourselves into disrepute, and had left undone those things which we ought to have done. The Government ought to be in a position to give us some clue as to their intentions with regard to future taxation; and his only desire, wish, or hope in moving this resolution was to obtain an expression of their opinion on that subject. The financial condition of the country ought to awaken a desire to meet our increasing expenditure, and to supplement our diminishing revenue. Already the expectations that were held out of an increasing revenue were all vanishing, and he found that there was actually a deficit of 22 per cent. shewn on the Customs' returns. He admitted that the distress of the country might have had something to do with this; but it must be remembered that this was the time of year when persons in the interior laid in their supplies for the year's consumption, and that though there were disastrous floods, and trade was to some extent paralysed, this was usually a busy time of the year, and it was alarming to see this large falling-off in the revenue. But to go further back, and here he would admit the cogency of the arguments used by the Government, that there was an alarming deficiency—that our expenditure had been for some years past in excess of our income, and that we were increasing our liabilities every day in the most hopeless and blindfold manner, and utterly careless as to the solvency of the country. And what was the excuse offered for not dealing with this matter? That the session had been a long one, and that it was time to bring it to a close. But that was not the fault of the country, and yet the country would have to suffer for it. The question should be dealt with at once, if the Government were strong enough to do so; and if not, let them dissolve and appeal to the country on their financial policy. He did not desire to force a long debate upon this question, for the proposal seemed to him to be so very clear as not to require any great amount of argument to support it. It was clear that our expenditure exceeded our income, that we were getting into debt, and that we were not providing the means for meeting our liabilities. And now to go a step further. Although the Government were beaten on their proposed scheme of taxation, they had refused to accept what would have been conceded to them, whilst they altogether declined to indicate what course they proposed taking to meet the liabilities of the future. If they were going to take the course they had previously done, then the House ought to know it, in order that hon. members might govern themselves in their conduct by that announcement. He admitted that it was not likely that a majority of the House could be got to sanction any scheme of taxation, for objectors would be found to every proposal, no matter what it was; and he utterly despaired of any Government being ever strong enough to carry through any such scheme. Much as hon. members might talk of the necessity and justice of equalising the burdens of the people, when the time came they were all found only too anxious to keep it off their own shoulders, no matter upon whose else they placed it. Not only was our revenue falling off, but there was one half of it that was now spent in support of the state, that was of such a character that it should be applied only to certain special purposes. One-half of our expenditure was provided by the proceeds of the public lands of the colony, and these proceeds, instead of being expended in this way, ought legitimately to be devoted to immigration, to internal improvements, and to a variety of other matters that persons purchasing land expected to see done. One consequence of this want of increased taxation was that the Government had been driven to adopt a cruel and a destructive system of economy, because failing to obtain revenue they had squeezed their employes. If their economy had preceded their proposal for taxation, then he could have understood; but having followed its defeat, he regarded it as most objectionable. Let them look only at one instance, and see the enormous injury that was likely to be done to the country by drying up the springs of immigration, which were the real source of the prosperity of the country. By common assent taxation was acknowledged to be necessary, but the Government had refused to take what had been offered them, and now he wished to know what they were going to do. If they would state their intentions he should be disposed to withdraw this amendment, even now. Having shown the necessity for increased taxation, and the folly of the system of economy that had been adopted, he would point out that already part of his prophecy had come true and that the hon. Treasurer began to find some difficulty in pushing his new securities into the market. He admitted that the Government were not answerable for the increased price of money here and in England, but this very increase of price showed the inconvenience of adopting the short dated securities, which would always be placed at the mercy of every fluctuation of the money market. Our population was rapidly increasing, and in a few years our debt would be comparatively nothing in comparison with the population; and, therefore, the Government should have taken the only proper course of adding this to our ordinary debt, so as to have but one fund. Instead of that the hon. Treasurer was actually offering fresh securities at six per cent., thus disparaging the other securities that were in the market at five per cent. And this was what it always would be until our securities were put upon a firm basis, and all thrown into one fund. And now as to the taxation. Its story was soon told, and he was astonished that the people should have submitted as they had done so long. No doubt, it bore upon all in the community alike, and, in that respect, might be said to be fair, but this very equality made it fall the most oppressively upon the man of small income, since he paid precisely the same as the man with a large one. The large capitalist of £20,000 a-year contributed no more to the revenue than the man without a coat and waistcoat to his back. It was undeniable that the revenue of the colony was at the rate of £4 per head in regard to the population; that sum being made up by £2 from the land fund, and the remainder by a taxation on articles in which all classes were indiscriminately affected—in which all had to pay the imposts alike. This was a hardship of which the less wealthy had just right to complain. It was not a justification for such an inequality in the burden of taxation to say that much of the revenue of the Government was re expended in the public works, for it was more directly to the benefit of all classes that the population should increase in material prosperity than that public works of a mere local value should be carried out, if the carrying out of such works were to be made contingent upon the present unequal system of taxation. The £2 a head, towards which the poorer classes were compelled to contribute, was a rate of taxation which was a large one for them to join in, on the same terms as others in more comfortable circumstances. He could not understand the policy of such a system. Here, in this country, it would almost seem that there must be some special reason for desiring to exempt property from taxation. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Dalgleish.) He thought this ought not to be, for property was here most readily obtained, and those who had it were neither illiberal nor unwilling to invest their means. The taxation in this community pressed most unequally, and some change to rectify this state of things was highly desirable. He did not wish to abolish Customs dues, but he did think that an equalisation of burdens ought to be made. He would fix on the income of £200 a year as that on which the rateable taxation should be levied—believing, as he did, that that income was what corresponded to £150 per annum in England. He could well understand that there were arguments which would be brought forward against this, and he would answer those objections before he resumed his seat. He would proceed to do this without stopping to say anything on the principle of taxing expenditure, or dwelling on the principle of taxing by stamps, to which he had expressed himself favourable. Every tax was, of course, to be avoided if possible, for every tax was an impediment to industry, and an apparent injustice—unless, indeed, the social benefit derived by the individual from the Government was borne in mind, and was of a nature correspondent to the weight of the taxes paid. Objections were, under these circumstances, to be expected to any system of taxation, but objections to the income-tax were of little value unless it could be shown that the expenses of the country could be met, and the income sustained by any other way except that which he pointed out. It was remarkable that Mr. Gladstone, in one of his recent speeches on the Budget, had spoken of the income-tax as a permanent system of taxation, and had in no way alluded to the probability of England being relieved from it. He defended his Budget as based on the favourable opinion of the House of Commons, one that had gradually superseded the disfavour with which this kind of taxation had formerly been regarded. What stronger argument in favour of the income-tax could there be when all the ingenuity of objections to this tax in England resolved itself into objections put forward on behalf of those who possessed incomes between £150 and £200? He could not see; and yet he dared say that here, in this colony, a tenacity of income would perhaps be manifested, if such a tax were to be imposed, which people in England would be ashamed of. Very possibly it might be urged by some hon. members that his resolution had been brought forward at a most inconvenient time. (Hear, hear.) He begged, however, to state that he had no desire to intercept the business of the country, and that he would gladly withdraw the motion if the Government would only state their future intentions. As property and person were both protected by the Government, property ought not to shrink from giving its fair share towards the revenue of the country—every man rateably according to his means. It was dangerous to force men into such trains of thought as would be likely to be set in motion, if they were compelled to view this question of taxation as an abstract matter. If, however, that was done they must take the consequences. It would be dangerous to property and to the well being of the country if men were compelled to take up this question in a purely abstract point of view. He now came to some of the objections which no doubt would be taken, and which were not very forcible, but which he expected to be met with by those who opposed taxation. It was very much pressed that it was an immoral tax; and it would be argued that because the tax rested on the declaration of a person it was immoral, and very difficult to ascertain the amount. He admitted that many men might be so dishonest as to misrepresent their incomes, but he believed the larger number would exaggerate their incomes, and in a small community like this it was much easier to discover it. But if for this reason an income-tax could not be levied, why should they not have a direct tax on property itself, and have the property valued according to the Municipal Act. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: How would you tax traders?] He would tax his income. There was, no doubt, a great difference between property that had been accumulated, and property like that possessed by those in trade. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: If the hon. member put a tax on general property, how would he tax traders?] The property-tax, properly understood, was a tax on real property, but there was no difficulty in taxing the income of traders. He admitted they were open to deception, but what tax was there that could not be evaded? And would they not impose a tax because it was open to evasion? He said they should not presume that people would be dishonest. They might as well say, do not frame an Insolvent Act because it makes a person disclose the state of his affairs, and prevents him from carrying on trade when in a bankrupt condition. His notion was that they should believe that people would not be dishonest, and he asked what taxes were they that were not open to some fraud and dishonesty? Why, they should not impose Customs duties or Excise duties because the people might smuggle; therefore the same argument might be applied, that it made men immoral. He saw that the tax might be more or less frequently evaded, but he did not understand that because the people were likely to evade a law, therefore they were to tax the poor man and let the rich go free. They might be told that a tax of this kind was objectionable, because incomes here were very fluctuating. But what objection was that? The income fluctuated, but the recipient knew what he was likely to get, therefore the fluctuation of incomes afforded very little argument against the tax, unless it were of that general character as to make the result of the tax unsafe of collection. But here, where one man's income decreased, another increased, and capital was increasing faster than the people could invest it, as the value of our securities from one end of the colony to another showed. Already they had this remarkable feature that interest for money was at 7 per cent. while in London it was at 8 per cent. They might be told that this tax was inquisitorial, and Englishmen take alarm at this objection, and think of the Spanish Inquisition. But what had they to do with scruples of this kind, and why should not a man declare what his income was, in the same way as he declared the value of his imports and exports? What was there more inquisitorial in declaring the value of his income? This objection had been taken in England and ridiculed, and he would quote from one of the highest authorities the answer that was given to that objection. It was stated in England that an income-tax ought to be imposed only in case of dire necessity or in case of war. But hon. members would see that necessity was the root of all taxation, and what would justify the imposition of any tax but necessity? and when they were driven to that necessity they were obliged to look about them and put on an impost which would be the least oppressive. The hon. member quoted from a speech delivered by Sir Robert Peel on the income-tax, and Sir Robert Peel put it not only on the ground that it was justifiable, but because there was a necessity, and it tended to equalise the burden of taxation which at present rested on a portion of the population of the country. He quoted the answer of Sir Robert Peel with regard to the tax being inquisitorial, and contended that this and similar objections were now abandoned in England. It was acknowledged if they must have taxation, it should be in the most just manner, and that an income tax ought to be tolerated if they could not find a better tax. Therefore, if the Government opposed it, it was their duty to find a better mode of taxation. Sir Robert Peel stated that this was the wisest, the best, and the most just tax that could be imposed, and he thought, when this great man said this, it was saying more in favour of the tax than he could do by any amount of language which he could utter. He also quoted from Stuart Mill, and he thought he could hardly quote a higher authority with regard to the tax being inquisitorial. He thought these quotations answered some of the objections that were likely to be urged. If he could, with Mr. Speaker's permission, refer to one or two more. [The hon. member read extracts from Sir Robert Peel's speech.] This was said with regard to the imposition of a tax of this kind under circumstances closely analogous to our own. Of course, speaking of smaller matters; but still we were encumbered with a debt which we could not bear, and with a large expenditure which we could not meet. Our revenue was day by day falling short of our expenditure, and our creditors were not unlikely to become alarmed if they saw such an unthrifty course pursued by the Government under circumstances somewhat similar to those in England. Unless the English character had degenerated, unless it was admitted we were degenerating in that patriotism to make provision for our debts as we went on—unless the Government made these avowals of our dishonesty and their incompetency, they ought to state what they intended to propose for the future, and whether they intended to let things go on as they were when the House met again, and content themselves with cutting off some trifling sum off the salaries of the not overpaid clerks. But were we to submit to all this rather than submit to a discussion, and thus have some recognised principle to guide the Government? He, for his part, said he was not prepared to submit to that result. Another objection which was urged to this tax, and one of which he fully admitted the force, was the expense of collection. He admitted in England there were officers employed in the public service upon whom the additional burden could be thrown without any great expenditure, and he admitted that the collection in this colony, in the first instance, would be expensive. But that was an objection that rested on the surface only, and he went to the root and said it was just and equitable, beyond all doubt; therefore even if it were more costly of collection, it was no answer to say we will throw the burdens of taxation on a particular class, and so make you richer men. An income tax would here be a rapidly enlarging source of revenue both from the increasing population and the increase of property. He believed that at the present time a tax of one per cent. would yield at the very least £80,000—probably it would yield very much more. The calculation in England was something of this kind—that thirty persons yielded £1 per annum at a penny in the pound—or about two-fifths of one per cent. Taking that basis, and looking at the larger population here who had incomes above £200, compared with the population of England, it was reasonable to suppose that an income tax here would be relatively more productive than in England. He had now stated the reasons which induced him to bring forward this motion, and he might again repeat that he had no desire to intercept the Estimates. He should be sorry to be driven to a division, but as he intended if he had a seat in the Assembly during another session to revive the subject he had felt it his duty to go as far as he had done. If he saw that the opinion of the Assembly was in favour of the matter being withdrawn he would not press it.

Mr. SADLEIR seconded the amendment.

Mr. MARTIN: If his honorable and learned friend (Mr. Darvall) fancied that his views on the subject of taxation were popular and desired to make an electioneering speech, he had accomplished his object. But as he (Mr. Martin) did not see that the continuance of this discussion would promote any useful object, but would on the contrary interrupt the public business, it was not the intention of the Government to take any part in the debate; more especially as they had had this matter discussed at considerable length on a previous occasion when his honorable and learned friend's proposition was rejected by a large majority. To-morrow the Act which authorised the Government to meet the requirements of the public service would expire, and not another penny could be paid for the public service until the amounts were at all events voted in committee of supply. He might mention one very significant matter. The circuits were about to commence; one Judge would have to leave town on Saturday next. It had always been customary to place at the disposal of the Chief Justice the amount provided annually for the travelling and circuit expenses. The Chief Justice had applied for that amount to be placed at his disposal, and the Treasurer had been compelled to refuse to comply with his request because the money was not at his disposal. At this time the Government were not in a position to pay over that £187 required to meet the expenses of the Judges going on circuit! Was that a state of things which ought to be tolerated for a moment? The judicial estimates were just about to come on, and probably would have been passed before now had they not been intercepted by the motion of his honorable and learned friend (Mr. Darvall), the discussion of which at this time could have no other effect than an injurious delay of the public business. He thought the House would agree with the Government in the impropriety of prolonging this discussion.

Mr. TIGHE said that, in his opinion, there was not here the same necessity for a change in the revenue law as that which existed in England when the income-tax was introduced. Our present tariff was framed in a mild and enlightened spirit, and, considering the circumstances of the times in which it was brought into operation, it was perhaps as good a tariff as was ever introduced into any country which attempted to collect its duties through the custom-house. Our tariff did, no doubt, in a small degree restrict commerce, and it was the nature of all custom-house tariffs to press heavily upon the labouring classes and leave the rich comparatively *free*. He was therefore prepared to consider any scheme of direct taxation which might be submitted, and to adopt it if it could be shown that any real advantage would be gained to the country thereby. But to collect our revenue according to the plan proposed by the hon. and learned member would be very expensive. The cost of collection under the present system was about 4 per cent. of the receipts. But he did not think that in this colony they could collect an income tax for 4, 8, 10, 20, or even 40 per cent. The manner in which he arrived at this conclusion was this. The cost of collecting the income tax in England was about 2½ per cent., but it would be a mistake to suppose that it could be collected for the same per centage here. In the first place the population of England was circumscribed within a comparatively small area. (Hear, hear.) In this colony, where the people were more scattered, the cost of collection would be far more. He thought this consideration alone would justify him in doubling the cost of collection, and if not, the rent, stationery, &c., would bring it up to that amount, namely 5 per cent. Another thing was that if they adopted this proposed system it was only reasonable to suppose that the officers would be paid similarly to other officers of similar trusts. Heads of departments now received about £800 a year, and the clerks from £600 to £150 a year. In England they were paid considerably less. The head of a department in which there were twenty-nine clerks, in England, received £300 a year, the head clerk £120, and the remainder £100 each. The salaries of officers for the department here would, he thought, bring the expense up to above 5 per cent. If there were no exemptions in England, the amount realised by the tax would be nearly double the present amount. In England, moreover, the Government had a machinery for another purpose, which was used by the Income-tax Commissioners without increasing the cost of collecting the tax. He referred to the poor-rate assessment-books, which saved the trouble and expense of having assessors. They had nothing of that sort that they could avail themselves of here. In Sydney they might use the municipal books, but there would be no such data to guide them in the country districts. All things being considered, he thought it must appear reasonable, and that the matter had not been over estimated, when he said that the income tax would cost four or five times as much as the collection of Customs duties now cost. One hon. member proposed to give exemptions, and another would give none. If they abolished the Custom-house in point of theory, not to speak of judgment, perhaps it would not be right to give any exemptions at all, but if we gave them, they would open a wide door to fraud. (Hear, hear.) Fraud was very easily committed, not by breaking the law, but by avoiding it. A clerk who was in the receipt of £100 a-year, would get his employer to reduce it by one shilling, and so evade the law. Another clerk in the receipt of a higher salary would get his employer to reduce it within the limit, and then receive from him (his employer) at Christmas a present as a mark of his good behaviour. (Laughter.) A farmer who was receiving £300 a-year, would get his landlord to divide the farm, and thus evade the tax. A man in business would take in a fictitious partner, and evade the tax. He had read of one case wherein a respectable institution contracted with a clerk in reducing his salary that the clerk should have half the amount which otherwise would have been paid to the tax-gatherer, and the institution the other half. (Laughter.) The effect of exemptions was to leave the way open to many evasions, and if there were no exemptions, the difficulties became greater, and the cost of collection would be immensely increased. It would not do to allow the employers of labour to deduct the tax from their servants' pay—they might deduct more from the wages than was paid into the treasury. Difficulties beset us in every way in which we looked at this tax; it was impossible to make it work fairly, equitably, and honestly. Incomes were of such variable natures that in some cases they only represented the return of invested capital, whilst in others they were wholly profit. It had been agreed among the scientific and able men who had considered the question that the only way to make an income-tax work equitably was to capitalise the incomes. But if you capitalised the income, and taxed each individual according to his means, it would be a robbery. The rent derived by a landlord from his farms was all profit or interest. A portion of the rent from houses must be appropriated to repairs or rebuilding, so that the owner of that kind of property did not take the whole rent or income. There were others who derived incomes from long annuities, professions, or trades, and it was not fair to tax all these at the same rate. It could not be shown that all were equally protected. A fair way to look at the subject was this—what were the several incomes worth to the recipients? In England, an income derivable from landed property of the first description was worth thirty-three and a-half years' purchase; an income from house property was worth sixteen or eighteen years' purchase; an income derivable from the third class, and by young annuitants, was worth about ten years' purchase; a tradesman's goodwill of his business was worth about two and a-half years' purchase; the goodwill of the practice of a professional man who lived upon his intellect and learning, if he could transfer it to another party, was worth nothing at all. It was said that it was fair to tax all these alike because protection was afforded to them equally, but how in the case of a Government failing in its duty. In case of revolution or conquest the property might be confiscated, but would the loss in each case be equal? Then take the case of a mineral estate, land having no other value than as a mine. If worked upon a royalty the whole of the royalty received was not rent, profit, or interest, but an instalment of purchase money for the estate which was sold piecemeal, for every ton of ore taken from the land was so much taken from its value. The owner of this species of property ought not to be taxed the same as he who enjoyed a revenue throughout his lifetime from landed property in the shape of rent. It was precisely the same thing with a man who had a plantation of timber, or who derived his revenue from ships, which they all knew were soon worn out. He ought not to pay at the same rate as a man with a fixed and unchangeable income. Then again, there was the case of persons engaged in hazardous trades, as, for instance, persons engaged in the coasting trade of this colony. Some years they might have great losses, and would make nothing, whilst in other years they would make large profits. They ought not to be made to pay the same rate. A person so engaged might have losses in the first year, and making nothing would of course have nothing to pay; the second year might be the same; but in the third year he might make a handsome profit sufficient to reimburse his losses, and secure him a good income on the average of the three years. But he would have to pay on the income of that year; and this would not be fair, since his losses would not be taken into account. He was charged upon the one year, instead of the average income distributed over the three years. The hon. and learned member asserted that all persons ought to be called upon to make equal privations for the sake of the State, but under these circumstances they were not so, nor could they be so, under the hon. gentleman's plan. There were numerous wants to be provided for, and provision to be made for widows and children, by the man whose income was derived from his own exertions that had not to be cared for by the man whose income came from land or funded property. These should be taken into account. If the House passed this resolution, then it was quite clear to him that hand in hand with any measure for making it law should be one for taxing unoccupied land, as from such lands large incomes were incidentally derived in this colony. By the expenditure of public money in improving the means of communication, in public works, and the introduction of immigrants an increased value was given to unoccupied land, causing the owners to put large profits in their pockets, and increasing their incomes in a way that the law took no cognizance of. The hon. and learned member asserted that the income-tax was not by any means so inquisitorial as it was said to be; and this he (Mr. T.) fully admitted, because if it were so really inquisitorial as it would be necessary to make it in order to render it fully effective no free country would endure it for any time. In so far as it was not inquisitorial, in so far it was not efficacious towards its purposed end. The hon. member here explained the mode in which the system was worked in England, quoting largely from the evidence given before the select committee of the House of Commons on the income tax, and also from the list showing the evasions that had taken place under schedule B of that Act. Besides this, there were persons in England who actually gained their livelihood as accountants—who "cooked" or concocted the accounts of expenditures of establishments, in order to evade the income-tax. This had been proved beyond all contradiction, and he put it to hon. members whether such a branch of industry as that was one which it was desirable to introduce into this colony. [The hon. member quoted from several parliamentary papers in which these frauds were exposed, and proceeded.] It was very difficult indeed to estimate the amount of the frauds which took place in the mother country under Schedule D. It had there been found almost impossible to ascertain what was the real amount of gains made in business, and the revenue suffered in consequence. This had been proved incontestably by the evidence of persons who had been examined before Parliament—men who were all more or less connected with the collection of the income-tax, and who were in a position to state the truth on the matter. He was surprised to find that that very same member who had opposed the ad valorem duties on the ground that they were immoral had nevertheless come forward as the supporter of the income-tax—although the immoral tendency of ad valorem duties was as nothing in comparison of the demoralizing tendencies of the tax the honorable and learned gentleman now recommended. (Hear, hear.) They had been challenged to show that there was any other system of taxation which would meet the exigencies of their position if they did not adopt the income-tax, but that challenge was not so unanswerable as the hon. member appeared to suppose. Some other modes of direct taxation, equally effective in a financial point of view, and not so obnoxious on moral grounds, might, he thought, easily be found. They might have a house tax, for example. [Mr. DARVALL: I proposed other direct taxes.] There were other direct taxes which might be made to reach all those classes in the community who had such means as fairly enabled them to pay their just quota of taxation. [An hon. member: How would you reach the tradesmen?] He saw no difficulty in reaching them. Tradesmen were taxed in America, and the details of that system had been explained before a parliamentary committee by persons who had come from the United States for that purpose. [Mr. HARPUR: The tax you speak of is a tax for local purposes.] It mattered not what was the application of the tax. It sufficed to prove that such a direct tax on tradesmen could be carried out. If it could be levied in America it could be levied here. They might also have a tax on absentees—such a tax had formerly been levied in Ireland. He did not see why we should send out an army of tax-gatherers and empower them to examine into the business of persons engaged in trade. Such a system would be a tax upon truth, and a premium to fraud. He would vote against the resolution.

Mr. SADLEIR rose amid cries of "Oh! Question!" He said he did not *desire* to intercept supply, and would therefore move the adjournment of the debate until Friday. (Laughter. "The effect will be to adjourn supply," and cries of "Question, question.")

Mr. GARRETT said he hoped that before the debate closed the Government would state what course they intended to pursue in reference to making our income equal our expenditure. He did not think the honorable member for Northumberland was warranted in his conclusion that the imposition of an income-tax would lead to a rebellion, and he felt convinced that it would be necessary to adopt some system of direct taxation—whether by a tax upon land or a tax upon income—to supplement the revenue in order that our system might be fair and equitable.

Mr. SAMUEL said it was not his intention to have addressed the House this evening, but he was induced to do so in consequence of the extraordinary course pursued by various hon. members with regard to the particular question of taxation. He thought when an hon. member put a motion on the paper like that proposed to them to-night, the object was to displace the Government, because when an amendment of that kind was proposed it was virtually superseding the functions of the Government. True, the proposition made by the Government had been lost to them by the course taken by the other branch of the Legislature, but a motion of this kind could only be made with the object he alluded to. He would state that so far as the particular proposition went that he was entirely opposed to an income tax, and he could not help complimenting the hon. member for Northumberland on his diligence in searching up the various objections to it, and which appeared to him to be unanswerable. There was another objection which was also unanswerable, and that was in this colony we had no fixed incomes, or very few. Our incomes were fluctuating, and many persons were engaged in occupations that might come under the designation of hazardous trades, therefore it would be impossible for these persons to state what their incomes were. And when they had to state their incomes in advance, it seemed like imposing upon them an impossibility. He should not go at any length into this question, because he hardly thought it necessary; but he agreed with the honorable member for Northumberland, that whilst it was desirable to have recourse to direct taxation, in order to have a just system of taxation, it did not follow that they must have recourse to an income tax. There were various other taxes which they might have recourse to; but they must also have recourse to indirect taxation, because they could not get the revenue they required out of one system of taxation. He agreed that the exigency which required increased taxation still existed, and they were in as much need of revenue as ever they were; and that was a reason why they should *force* it on the Government, because it was the Government whose duty it was to come down with a scheme of taxation. It was hardly likely that they should have recourse to any increased taxation at this period of the session, and that being the case, he thought their best course was to get rid of the business as early as possible, and insist on the Government calling them together as early as possible, in order that the Government might then come down with some scheme of increased taxation by which they would stand or fall, and upon which they would take issue. They had already brought forward a scheme which he felt it his duty to oppose, and he should oppose it again if they proposed it again. But this House by a majority declared in favour of the scheme, and having declared themselves in favour of a protective policy, how then could his hon. friend expect this House was going to turn round in so short a period after the passing of that measure and all at once declare itself in favour of free-trade? It was not likely that the House would be guilty of such a course, but he was surprised to find the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Dalgleish)—a warm supporter of the Government, and who had supported their scheme—coming forward with resolutions in favour of direct taxation. They found the hon. member had attended meetings called for protection, and at these meetings declaring himself in favour of free trade, but at the same time telling them whilst he was a free trader he was in favour of imposing Customs duties on those articles which they could manufacture themselves. These were the views that were advocated by the protectionists, and yet they found this gentleman (hunting with the hounds and running with the hare), coming down with resolutions to do away with the Customs altogether. He thought it looked as if the hon. member did this in order to get the support of both sides of the public. But where was the hon. member to-night, after having promised yesterday upon being cut short in the exposition of his views which would justify this inconsistent course, that he would give expression to those views upon this occasion, and yet to-night he was *non est*. He said this was quite enough to alarm the public mind with regard to their belief in their public men when they found men taking in important questions both sides of the question. He regretted that the hon. member for East Maitland had brought forward the proposition. He regretted he could not at this particular juncture give it his support, even although the resolutions accorded with his views, but there was only one portion that did accord with his opinions—that in addition to the Customs duties they must have recourse to direct taxation, in order that the burdens of the people should be realised. He had always held that every man who had a voice in the country, had a right to contribute to the taxation of the country. And he believed a scheme of taxation such as was required for the country demanded great consideration and some time. But his hon friend's proposition merely stated that they ought to have an income tax and direct taxation, but he was not in a position to tell them the amount of income tax he would levy. He was not in a position, not being Finance Minister, to tell them the requirements of the colony; therefore he was out of place in framing any scheme to raise the revenues of the country. He looked upon it that their difficulties were certainly in a financial point of view not decreasing. He thought it must be patent their current revenue would not meet their expenditure, and their deficit was now beyond a doubt. It was shown by returns that nearly £50,000 was actually paid away last year—that was, after taking into consideration the actual balances in hand and the actual expenditure and revenue, they had paid away £50,000 more than they received or had in hand; and if that was the fact, and they had large liabilities chargeable on the year 1863 and previous years, and their current revenue did not meet their current expenditure, it was clear that their difficulties must be increasing. When the Parliament met, if it did not meet at an early day so as to provide some of the revenue required for the present year, they would have a large deficit, which ought to be provided for the present year, to be provided for next year. He believed it was too late to take any action this session; but if a motion such as had been made on a previous occasion, that Parliament should meet on an early day, was submitted, he should feel bound to support it.

The motion that the word "postponed" to be omitted stand part of the question was put and negatived.

The amendment was then put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Mate, Sadleir, R. Forster
Mr. Alexander, Morrice
Mr. Darvall, Garrett, Tellers.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Martin, Eagar, Holroyd, W. Forster, Wilson, Close, Leary, Stewart, Lucas, Samuel
Mr. Walker, Love, Raper, Holt, Gordon, Cummings, Sutherland, Dangar, Terry, Allen
Mr. Milford, Tighe, Wisdom, Caldwell, Macpherson, Emanuel, Piddington, Bell, Macleay, Morris, Tellers.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. EAGAR the House then went into committee of supply.

The following estimates were passed without remark:—

Law Officers of the Crown:	
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, provided in schedule ...	
Crown Solicitor ...	£1000
Parliamentary draftsman ...	500
Secretary to the Crown law officers ...	400
First clerk ditto ...	200
Assistant clerk ditto ...	183
First clerk to Crown Solicitor...	400
Second ditto ditto ...	350
Third ditto ditto ...	300
Copying clerk ...	150
Messenger ...	104
Ditto...	78
Housekeeper...	40
Fees to prosecuting barristers ...	325
Travelling expenses ...	150
Incidental expenses ...	50
To meet incidental expenses of actions by, or against, the Government ...	200
Supreme and Circuit Courts:	
Master in Equity ...	1000
First clerk ...	350
Second clerk ...	215
Third clerk ...	200
Messenger ...	104
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates ...	700
Chief clerk ...	400
Second clerk ...	350
Third clerk ...	250
Fourth clerk ...	200
Clerks to the Judges; 1 at £275, 1 at £260, and 1 at £245	780
Crier and tipstaff ...	182
Tipstaffs to the Judges, at £120 ...	240
Messenger ...	114
Courtkeeper, King street ...	114
Ditto Darlinghurst ...	114
Assistant ditto ...	50
Courtkeeper, Goulburn ...	24
Charwoman ...	26
Travelling expenses of the Judges ...	750
Allowance to special constables ...	25
Allowance to witnesses attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts...	2500
Incidental expenses ...	30
Allowance to Law Reporters ...	200
Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court ...	200

The next estimate was:—

Sheriff:	
Sheriff ...	£650
Under Sheriff...	400
Clerk ...	300
Ditto...	215
Ditto...	175
Ditto...	150
Head Bailiff, Sydney ...	200
Assistant ditto, ditto ...	175
2nd ditto, ditto ...	120
3rd ditto, ditto ...	120
Bailiff, at Parramatta, Windsor, and Campbelltown ...	200
Ditto, Maitland ...	200
Ditto, Muswellbrook ...	175
Ditto Goulburn ...	150
Ditto Bathurst ...	150
Ditto Sofala ...	175
Messenger ...	120
Other country bailiffs...	775
Travelling expenses of the Sheriff and Under Sheriff ...	150
Allowances to bailiffs for serving summonses ...	475
Ditto to jurors attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts ...	2250
Special constables ...	100
Incidental expenses ...	50

Mr. MARTIN said he had made a reduction of £220 in the amounts for country bailiffs; the total amount would, therefore, be £7245, instead of £7475.

The estimate was then agreed to.

The next estimate was—

Insolvent Court:	
Chief Commissioner (provided by Act 24 Vic., No. 20) ...	
Registrar and accountant ...	£400
Chief clerk ...	250
Second clerk ...	200
Third clerk ...	150
Bailiff and messenger ...	165
Court-keeper, crier, and attendant ...	90

The next estimate was—

District Courts.

Metropolitan and Coast District:	
Judges (provided for by Act 22, Vic. 18.)	
Registrar, Sydney ...	£500
Ditto, ditto ...	400
Clerk, ditto ...	325
Ditto, ditto ...	250
Ditto, ditto ...	200
Ditto, ditto ...	200
Bailiff and crier, ditto ...	150
Assistant bailiff, ditto ...	101
Ditto, ditto ...	104
Ditto, ditto ...	104
Messenger, ditto ...	104
Office-keeper, ditto ...	85
Registrar, Parramatta ...	120
Ditto, Windsor ...	80
Ditto, Penrith ...	70
Ditto, Liverpool ...	40
Ditto, Campbelltown ...	40
Ditto, Camden ...	40
Ditto, Picton ...	40
Ditto, Wollongong ...	70
Ditto, Kiama ...	70
Ditto, Nowra ...	40
Ditto Moruya ...	40
Ditto, Eden ...	40
Bailiff, Parramatta ...	35
Ditto, Windsor ...	35
Ditto, Penrith ...	35
Ditto, Liverpool ...	30
Ditto, Campbelltown ...	30
Ditto, Camden ...	30
Ditto Picton ...	30
Ditto, Wollongong ...	35
Ditto, Kiama ...	30
Ditto, Nowra ...	30
Ditto Moruya ...	30
Ditto, Eden ...	30
Southern District:	
Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic. 18) ...	
Registrar, Goulburn ...	300
Deputy-registrar, ditto ...	50
Registrar, Berrima ...	50
Ditto, Braidwood ...	50
Ditto, Yass ...	60
Ditto, Queanbeyan ...	50
Ditto, Cooma ...	50
Ditto, Young ...	50
Bailiff, Goulburn ...	50
Ditto, Berrima ...	40
Ditto, Braidwood ...	40
Ditto, Yass ...	40
Ditto, Queanbeyan ...	30
Ditto, Cooma ...	40
Ditto, Bombala (deputy for Cooma) ...	20
Ditto, Young ...	40
South-Western District:	
Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic., 18).	
Registrar, Albury ...	300
Deputy Registrar, Albury ...	50
Registrar, Gundagai ...	80
Ditto, Tumut ...	50
Ditto, Wagga Wagga ...	50
Ditto, Deniliquin ...	50
Ditto, Hay ...	25
Bailiff, Albury ...	40
Ditto, Gundagai ...	40
Ditto, Tumut ...	40
Ditto, Wagga Wagga ...	40
Ditto, Deniliquin ...	40
Ditto, Hay ...	15
Western District.	
Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic., 18)	
Registrar, Bathurst ...	300
Deputy Registrar, ditto ...	50
Registrar, Hartley ...	30
Ditto, Mudgee ...	60
Ditto, Sofala ...	30
Ditto, Orange ...	30
Ditto, Wellington ...	30
Ditto, Dubbo...	30
Ditto, Forbes...	50
Bailiff, Bathurst ...	50
Ditto, Hartley ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Mudgee ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Sofala ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Orange ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Wellington ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Dubbo...	[illegible]
Ditto, Forbes ...	[illegible]
Northern District:	
Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic., 18).	
Registrar, Armidale ...	[illegible]
Deputy Registrar, Armidale ...	[illegible]
Registrar, Tamworth ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Tenterfield ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Glen Innes ...	[illegible]
Ditto, Port Macquarie ...	40
Ditto, Kempsey (West) ...	30
Ditto, Wingham ...	30
Ditto, Grafton ...	50
Bailiff, Armidale ...	40
Ditto, Tamworth ...	35
Ditto, Tenterfield ...	30
Ditto, Glen Innes ...	30
Ditto, Port Macquarie ...	40
Ditto, Kempsey (West) ...	30
Ditto, Wingham ...	30
Ditto, Grafton ...	45
Hunter River District:	
Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic., 18).	
Registrar { Maitland (East) ... Maitland (West) ... }	300
Deputy Registrar, ditto ...	50
Registrar, Newcastle ...	50
Ditto, Paterson ...	30
Ditto, Dungog ...	40
Ditto, Singleton ...	30
Ditto, Scone ...	30
Ditto, Muswellbrook ...	30
Ditto, Murrurundi ...	30
Ditto, Wollombi ...	40
Bailiff, Maitland (East) ...	50
Ditto, Maitland (West) ...	50
Ditto, Newcastle ...	50
Ditto, Paterson ...	30
Ditto, Dungog ...	30
Ditto, Singleton ...	50
Ditto, Scone ...	50
Ditto, Muswellbrook ...	50
Ditto, Murrurundi ...	50
Ditto, Wollombi ...	40
Travelling expenses of Judges...	1125
Allowances to jurors, and mileage to bailiffs ...	3000
Incidental and unforeseen expenses ...	100

Mr. DANGAR desired to know what the Government intended to do in regard to applications from certain country places for District Courts to be opened there?

Mr. MARTIN said, some short time since a circular was sent to the Judges, with a view to making arrangements for the rest of the year. Some replies had been received, but until replies had been received from all the Judges it was impossible to say what applications could be complied with.

Mr. R. FORSTER drew attention to the fact that the registrars travelled about the country as clerks of the Peace, leaving their duties to be performed by deputies, when there was no necessity for that, as there were deputies at all the places they (the registrars) attended, and these could act as clerks of the Peace.

Mr. MARTIN said his attention had been called to the registrar of the Bathurst District Court, who as clerk of the Peace, was obliged to travel about the country while his duties at home were performed by a deputy who received only £50 a year. He (Mr. Martin) had not been able to give that attention to the matter complained of which it required, but he intended to do so as early as possible.

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Mr. DARVALL thought that the number of Judges could be reduced from seven to five without impairing the public service. He found that in some cases there were four or five district courts in places within from twelve to twenty miles of each other.

Mr. MARTIN thought it would not be at all possible to reduce the number of Judges by two or even one. The late Judge Callaghan, who was a most excellent judge and conscientious man, told him several times that he had as much work as he could possibly get through with, and that he was eight months away from home during the year. He (Mr. Martin) had that moment received a telegram from Deniliquin, stating that the Court was obliged to be adjourned in consequence of Judge Blake not being there. The Judge, finding that he should not be there in time, sent a request that the justices would adjourn the Court to-day and again to-morrow should he not arrive. The justices having some doubt of their power to do this (having in view a recent case wherein a prisoner named Garbutt, tried and convicted at Mudgee, after an adjournment of the Court, had tried to get his conviction set aside as illegal), telegraphed to him for his opinion, and he replied that he did not think they had power to adjourn the Court. The telegram to which he had alluded was as follows:—"Justices opened Court and adjourned. Quarter sessions appointed to be holden this day till ten o'clock to-morrow. As yet no appearance of either Judge, Crown Prosecutor, or Clerk of Peace. Two criminals who were under recognisance to surrender themselves to the custody of gaoler this day for trial did not do so. Twelve prisoners in gaol awaiting their trial. Just received your telegram. Unless further advised, I will not open Court to-morrow. Have requested superintendent of police to send for Judge, who is expected to arrive this evening at a place about thirty miles distant." The trial of the prisoners would have to be postponed until next session, with a possibility that the witnesses may not then be in attendance, and the country put to great expense in consequence. If the Judge was not to blame in this case, it was a strong reason why they should pause before reducing the number of the Judges.

Mr. DARVALL thought this case proved nothing. Judge Blake might be unable to reach the Court through illness, or in consequence of floods, or he might be unwilling to perform his duties. He thought a clause ought to be inserted in the Act empowering the justices to adjourn the Court.

Mr. TERRY wished to know what the Government intended to do in the case of Garbutt?

Mr. MARTIN said he was now undergoing a sentence. One of the Judges thought the conviction was legal and the other that it was illegal, and hence the sentence had not been set aside. It was his opinion that the conviction was illegal.

Mr. LUCAS thought there should not be separate Courts for East and West Maitland, seeing that the towns were so near each other. He thought, moreover, that there need not be a Court at Paterson, seeing that one was held at Singleton.

Mr. MARTIN said the Court was held at East Maitland one month and at West Maitland the next. The reason that a Court was held at Paterson was that it was the centre of a district twenty miles further up.

The estimate was then agreed to.

The next estimate was for—

Quarter Sessions:	
6 Crown prosecutors, at £500 each ...	£3000
Clerk of the Peace for Cumberland ...	600
Clerk, Sydney ...	253
Messenger, Sydney ...	104
Travelling expenses ...	330
Allowances to witnesses and jurors ...	4000
Incidental and unforeseen expenses ...	450

Mr. MARTIN explained that an additional Crown prosecutor had been appointed in lieu of the casually employed prosecutors who had been engaged by the late Government. The necessary expenditure would not be much increased, and the duties must be more efficiently discharged.

Mr. BURDEKIN suggested that the allowance of travelling expenses be given in a lump sum, instead of so much per diem.

Mr. MARTIN said this was one of those matters into which he intended as soon as possible to make inquiry, and, in answer to some remarks by Mr. Dangar and others, he said if overcharges were made in the accounts for travelling expenses, it would be met by strong reprehension.

Mr. LUCAS held that the Judges ought to reside in their own districts, and Mr. Darvall concurred in this view.

The estimate was then agreed to.

The next estimate was for—

Coroners' Inquests.	
Coroner, Sydney ...	£350
Clerk ...	101
Fees to coroners and magistrates for inquests and inquiries, at 20s each ...	1100
Surgeons' fees ...	250
Travelling expenses of coroners, magistrates, and surgeons	250
For taking up dead bodies ...	10
Burials and incidental expenses ...	470
Jurors' fees attending murder and manslaughter inquests	50
Jurors' and witnesses' fees attending inquests on fires ...	100

This, together with the following, was agreed to without discussion.

Court of Claims.	
Fees to commissioners at £1 1s; and to the secretary at £1, on final report in each case ...	£50

Mr. EAGAR then proposed—

Treasury.	
Secretary for Finance and Trade (provided in schedule)	
Under-secretary ...	£903
Accountant ...	693
Chief clerk, pay branch ...	500
Principal clerk, revenue branch ...	450
Clerk ...	375
Ditto ...	375
Ditto ...	325
Ditto ...	375
Ditto ...	300
Ditto ...	275
Ditto ...	350
Ditto ...	300
Clerks, at £300 ...	[illegible]
Clerk ...	175
Ditto ...	125
Ditto ...	100
Principal messenger ...	133
Messenger ...	100
Ditto ...	102
Housekeeper, at 3s. 4d. per diem ...	61
Incidental expenses ...	33

The estimate was agreed to.

The next was for Customs.

Sydney:	
Collector ...	£900
Chief clerk ...	[illegible]
Cashier ...	[illegible]
Clerk ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible]
First landing surveyor ...	600
Second ditto ...	[illegible]
First landing waiter ...	[illegible]
Second ditto ...	[illegible]
Third ditto ...	[illegible]
Fourth ditto ...	[illegible]
Fifth ditto ...	[illegible]
Sixth ditto ...	[illegible]
Seventh ditto ...	[illegible]
Eighth ditto ...	[illegible]
Ninth ditto ...	[illegible]
Tenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Eleventh ditto ...	[illegible]
Twelfth ditto ...	[illegible]
Thirteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Fourteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Fifteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Sixteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
First tide surveyor ...	[illegible]
Second ditto ...	[illegible]
Warehouse keeper ...	[illegible]
First locker ...	[illegible]
Second ditto ...	[illegible]
Third ditto ...	[illegible]
Fourth ditto ...	[illegible]
Fifth ditto ...	[illegible]
Sixth ditto ...	[illegible]
Seventh ditto ...	[illegible]
Eighth ditto ...	[illegible]
Ninth ditto ...	[illegible]
Tenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Eleventh ditto ...	[illegible]
Twelfth ditto ...	[illegible]
Thirteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Fourteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
Fifteenth ditto ...	[illegible]
13 tide waiters, at £170 ...	[illegible]
Housekeeper ...	[illegible]
Messenger ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible]
Warrant messenger ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible]
8 boy messengers, at £48 ...	[illegible]
Watchman ...	[illegible]
Botany Bay:	
Coast waiter ...	[illegible]
4 boatmen, at £96 ...	[illegible]
Broken Bay:	
Coast waiter ...	[illegible]
4 boatmen, at £96 ...	[illegible]
Newcastle:	
Sub-collector ...	[illegible]
Landing waiter (Morpeth) ...	[illegible]
Tide surveyor ...	[illegible]
Clerk ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible]
Coxswain ...	[illegible]
3 boatmen, at £88 ...	[illegible]
Grafton:	
Sub-collector ...	[illegible]
Landing waiter (Lawrence) ...	[illegible]
Coxswain ...	[illegible]
3 boatmen, at £96 ...	[illegible]
Eden:	
Sub-collector ...	[illegible]
Coxswain ...	[illegible]
3 boatmen, at £96 ...	[illegible]
Richmond River:	
Sub-collector ...	[illegible]
2 boatmen, at £96 ...	[illegible]
Wollongong and Bellambi:	
Acting Customs' officer ...	[illegible]
Allowances to extra tide waiters ...	[illegible]
Rent ...	[illegible]
New boats ...	[illegible]
Incidental expenses ...	[illegible]

Mr. EAGAR explained that it had been thought necessary to make provision for a second landing surveyor and for another landing waiter, whilst one tide surveyor had been dispensed with. He moved that the salary put down for the second landing surveyor be reduced by £50.

Mr. LUCAS thought the duties of tide surveyor to be more important than those of landing waiter. He also thought that the difference of amount allowed for overtime was too great to different officers. He agreed that £600 was too much for the office of landing surveyor, and also that £900 was too much for the Collector of Customs, and if one was to be reduced, he should move the reduction of the other also. He believed that Mr. Still was not a favourite with either the hon. Treasurer or the Collector of Customs, and that was why his salary was to be reduced.

Mr. DANGAR considered there was too much unfairness in this department, as new hands were brought in and placed over the heads of old and faithful servants. To prevent this favouritism, they ought to have a Board of Customs to check the head of the department. He did not think this second landing surveyor was required, as all he was wanted for was to watch the first landing surveyor and he should therefore move the omission of the item.

Mr. DARVALL said it was a very serious charge, if it were true, that juniors were taken and placed over the heads of seniors in the department; as it was likely to inflict a great injury in the public service. Neither had the hon. Treasurer explained how it was this gentleman happened to be wanted in the department, as it did not follow that because he was not wanted at Moama, that therefore he was wanted in Sydney.

Mr. EAGAR said that the rule he laid down for himself was to take seniority if conjoined with efficiency, but certainly not to take seniority alone. He had only had an opportunity of making two appointments since he had been in office, and on that principle he had acted in both cases. The charges of favouritism were also unfounded.

Mr. CALDWELL did not think that a second landing waiter was required, and the trade of the port had certainly not increased during the past year. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. R. FORSTER wished to move a reduction in the preceding item, and requested the hon. member for Upper Hunter to withdraw his amendment for the present.

Mr. DANGAR consented to do this, and the amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. LUCAS then moved that the salary of the Collector of Customs be reduced by £100.

Mr. LEARY defended the Collector of Customs, and declared that office to be one of the best and most unimpeachable offices in the public service. He altogether denied that there had been any favouritism in the department, and considered the duties performed by this officer to be far more onerous than those of an under-secretary in any department. No doubt, there were complaints by merchants that the Collector was hard and severe, but this always would be the case whenever such an officer as the Collector of Customs did his duty with firmness. If it could be shown that in any instance this officer had acted improperly, then let the Minister who had charge of the department be called to account, for he only and not the Collector of Customs, was responsible to the House. He thought it would be most invidious to propose a reduction in the salary of the Collector of Customs. It was not the time to make such a reduction.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not think the salary of the Collector of Customs too large, especially when the high salaries allowed for the other heads of departments were taken into consideration. This was not an item it was desirable to reduce, nor did he think the salaries of the department were too high, considering the responsibility of the duties which devolved on the officers, and the large revenue which the country derived from the functions of the department.

Mr. CALDWELL concurred with the last hon. member in regard to the salary of this officer. Although the Collector of Customs was nominally independent of the Government, it could not be denied that he was frequently, in point of fact, an irresponsible officer. The office itself was most important, and, looking upon it as such, he should oppose any reduction of the salary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CUMMING did not think that £900 salary was too much for this officer. He believed that the present gentleman who held the office was a person who had, with some trivial exceptions, given great satisfaction to the community, and was a careful painstaking officer. He hoped that the hon. member for Canterbury would consent to withdraw his proposition for this reduction.

Mr. LUCAS regretted to see that any higher officer under the Government always appeared to find many friends in that House, whilst if it was proposed to reduce the salary of some subordinate clerk on £130 a year, they were very ready to concur in such a reduction. He did not personally know the gentleman whose salary was under consideration, but thought it ought to be reduced. He should not withdraw the resolution, but would consider it his duty to divide the House.

Mr. STEWART had generally gone with the proposals for a reduction of salary which had been made by the hon. member for Canterbury, but could not vote with him in this reduction. He should vote for the salary as it stood.

Mr. DRIVER should vote for the reduction. He had heard no imputation of partiality against the Collector of Customs in regard to appointments. He was aware, however, that the management of this department had been very generally complained of by the mercantile community. He had no feeling whatever in the matter, but felt it his duty to vote for the reduction of Mr. Duncan's salary.

Mr. FAUCETT was surprised at the manner in which this reduction had been brought forward, and the arguments by which it had been supported by the hon. member for Canterbury. He (Mr. Faucett) considered the office a most onerous and responsible one, and thought that the Government were, to a certain extent, dealing unjustly to this officer in not increasing his salary. The duties of his office were, for the most part, of a judicial character, and it behoved that he should be well paid. He knew the present occupant of the office to be a gentleman of large abilities, a person of unblemished character, and unimpeachable integrity. If the Collector of Customs had, on all occasions, in his official capacity, at all times given entire satisfaction to the mercantile community he should not have been so fully persuaded of his integrity as he was.

Mr. R. FORSTER thought that the salary was not too high, but maintained that the honorable member for Canterbury was only doing what was strictly in the line of his duty as a member of that committee if he considered this salary too high.

Mr. SAMUEL deprecated the practice of attacking officers who were not present to defend themselves. The Collector of Customs had succeeded to this department at a time when a most lax system prevailed, and in endeavouring to effect reforms he had, to a certain extent, made himself unpopular with those whom he found it necessary to coerce. He denied that the mercantile community, as a body, objected to the Collector of Customs, and thought, therefore, the remarks of the Solicitor-General were uncalled for. He was one of those who thought the Collector of Customs' salary was too low, and considering the duties he performed, he did not consider that £910 a year was too much for this officer.

Mr. LUCAS defended the course he had taken, and said he wished to reduce the salaries of heads of departments before he would consent to any reduction in the salaries of the subordinates.

Mr. DANGAR opposed the reduction in the salary of the Collector of Customs.

Mr. FAUCETT maintained that the hon. member should show some reason for making this reduction before he proposed it.

Mr. CUNNEEN maintained that if they wished to consider retrenchment only, they should have adopted the plan he proposed, of reducing all salaries so much per cent. He denied that high salaries always secured the most talented officers, and he asked whether the present Collector did not prove that the contrary was the case, because it was admitted that this gentleman was more fitted for the office than his predecessor. In America, he said salaries were one hundred per cent. lower than they were in this colony, and yet the Customs' duties were quite as well collected. He should vote for the reduction in this salary in order to carry out the principles he advocated, viz., retrenchment. They must reduce the salaries and the number of officers in the departments, or they would have to do away with roads and bridges and other public improvements. Reduction they must have, because the Government would not propose it, and the representatives must therefore perform the duty.

Mr. DALGLEISH had no personal feeling against the Collector of Customs; but he must refer to the seizure of cigars on board the Ellen Lewis, and the injury which was done to the captain of this ship in consequence, and also to the commerce of the colony. He did not say that was any reason for reducing his salary, but he said it showed the necessity there was of having such matters referred to a Customs Board, whose authority should be independent of the Collector. The hon. member went into the whole case of the seizure of cigars, and said it proved that a Court of Appeal should be appointed, by whom all such cases should be decided, because he believed this seizure was illegal; and besides he objected to the Collector being possessed of the enormous power which he now had. He would vote for the reduction of the salary, not however from any party or personal feeling, but because he conceived it to be his duty to do so upon the broad principle of retrenchment.

Mr. CALDWELL thought the case referred to by Mr. Dalgleish, as well as many others he could cite, showed the necessity for the appointment of a Board of Customs.

Mr. MACPHERSON was of opinion that the case referred to ought to have very little influence in deciding the question whether or not the salary of the Collector should be reduced by £100 per annum. He also deprecated the manner in which charges were brought forward by hon. members against officers in the public service when their salaries were under discussion. This might be a very cheap mode of obtaining popularity, but it was exceedingly unfair.

Mr. EGAN said it appeared to him that if there was any complaint against a public officer he should be dealt with by the head of the department, and that in voting the salary the House had only to do with the office, not the man. He hoped the House would not agree to have any board of enquiry, as suggested. He had far more confidence in the Colonial Treasurer than he should have in a board. It had been too much the practice to drag in the names and acts of public officers when discussing the Estimates.

Mr. DALGLEISH hardly understood the lecture they had just listened to. The name of no public officer had been mentioned in the way stated. He had made no attack on the character of any public officer. He should, however, vote for the proposed reduction.

Mr. MACPHERSON thought the hon. member for West Sydney had chosen an inopportune time for introducing the name of the Collector of Customs, and he feared that this course was pursued with a view to gain popularity.

Mr. LUCAS having addressed a few words to the committee,

The motion for reduction of the item was put, and negatived on division by 30 to 3—the Ayes being Messrs. Dalgleish, Driver, and Lucas.

Mr. R. FORSTER moved that the item of £600 as the salary of the landing surveyor be reduced by £100.

Mr. LEARY opposed the amendment; and in doing so spoke of the efficiency of the landing surveyor, Mr. Still.

Mr. DANGAR also spoke to the efficiency of Mr. Still, and expressed his determination to vote against the proposed reduction.

Mr. CALDWELL was also opposed to the proposed reduction. It was of the utmost importance to have an efficient officer in this position who would discharge his duty fearlessly. He had been connected with trade in this city for the last twenty years, and he had never heard a breath of complaint against him till now. (Hear, hear.) He had always regarded him as one of the keenest officers in the Custom-house. He should certainly not agree to the proposed reduction.

Mr. R. FORSTER having offered a few remarks in justification of the proposed reduction,

The amendment was put, and negatived on division by 26 to 4.

Mr. DANGAR moved that the salary of the second landing surveyor, £325, be omitted from the proposed vote.

Mr. DRIVER contended that this appointment was unnecessary, being made merely for party or political motives. Nor did he see why this Mr. Russell should be placed over the heads of a number of officers efficient to the discharge of their duties, and who had been in the public service many years before him.

Mr. LEARY doubted whether a second landing surveyor was necessary. There appeared to be some prejudice against the first landing surveyor, who, it was said, was quite able to perform the whole duties of landing surveyor.

Mr. HARPUR thought there might be reasons why this gentleman should be found more fitted for this office than his seniors in the public service. Ability to discharge certain specific duties might justify a deviation from the generally just rule of promotion by seniority.

Mr. LUCAS also complained of the promotion of this officer over the heads of eighteen others, some of whom must have been competent to perform the duties of second landing surveyor. It was cruel to them; place this gentleman in the position he occupied before, and then there would be no objection to the vote.

Mr. MORRIS explained that this gentleman was promoted over the heads of only three gentlemen. There ought to be some system by which candidates for appointment or promotion could be fairly examined as to their proficiency. In this case there was no difference in salary, the only difference being in title, and it was difficult for this House to interfere with any good effect in the organisation of the department.

Mr. LEARY insisted that Mr. Russell was being improperly advanced.

Mr. CUNNEEN said that in 1856 the duty of landing surveyor was performed at a salary of £400, and yet now the first landing surveyor got £600 a year, and required an assistant at nearly £400 a year, thus bringing up the expense to £1000. This was the point that the House ought to keep in view, and not to assent to it unless good reason for the increase should be shown. On this ground, he should vote against the salary.

Mr. CALDWELL repeated that there was no necessity for the second landing surveyor, although such an officer might have been required had the proposed tariff been carried out.

Mr. EGAN suggested that the same opportunity should be given to the Government in this estimate as had been given them in the police, and that they should be left to arrange it on the best and most economical footing. If they did not do this it would be time enough to call them to account next session. It would be an absurdity to lay down the rule that mere length of service should be the only recommendation for promotion, as a doll might be in an office twenty years, and yet be in the same position as when he first entered it. The Ministry ought to have full liberty given to them in their appointments, as they only were responsible.

Mr. LUCAS dwelt upon the mischief that arose from an individual being advanced over the heads of fifteen or twenty persons, and denied that the Government were justified in advancing one person at the expense of others.

The question was then put on Mr. Dangar's motion for omitting the item, and was negatived on division by a majority of 16 to 11.

The estimate was then voted.

The following was proposed:—

Colonial Distilleries and Refineries:	
Chief Inspector of distilleries and refineries ...	£500
3 Inspectors of distilleries, at £400 ...	1200
Inspector of refineries ...	350
Ditto ...	275
Clerk ...	150
Watchman ...	110
Gatekeeper ...	65
Boy messenger ...	40
Occasional assistance ...	100
Instruments and books ...	40
Cleaning offices ...	40
Porterage ...	5
Incidental expenses ...	20
Rewards, not exceeding £50 in each case, for information as to illicit distillation ...	300

Mr. EAGAR explained that the Sugar Refining Company had paid £1000 of this expense.

The amount was then voted.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock until three o'clock of the following day.

BEN HALL AGAIN.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* of 26th instant, says:—Information was received in town on Sunday evening, that the mail had been stuck up between Bethungra and Cootamundry the previous night, it was believed by Ben Hall (although at Cootamundry itself the supposition is otherwise). From what we hear he (being alone and armed with a rifle and two revolvers) stuck-up the mailman and detained him for some short time, and subsequently Mr. Hurley, of Cootamundry; but taking nothing from either of them, and letting them soon depart unmolested. He stated in the course of conversation with them, that he intended to stop Messrs. Clarke (Gold Commissioner), Macarthur, and Copeland, of Lambing Flat (who were here at the races) and take their horses. It may be remembered that Mr. Clarke's horse, Foxhunter, was once before in the possession of the bushrangers for some time, being recovered by the police. He also spoke of his engagement with sub inspector Shadforth, and said the latter was not at all to blame, for he had behaved well, and did his best to take him. Two police parties in disguise were patrolling the roads at this time, having been placed on such duty during the races. One party heard of the sticking up near Bethungra, and immediately started in pursuit, getting on the tracks of two horses by the moonlight, and following them up towards Cootamundry, losing them within about three or four miles of that place, the tracks being lost in the bush. This party informed the Cootamundry men, who then also started in pursuit, beating round the Levels and Cummings' (Ben Hall's old country), but without avail, hearing nothing of him. The second patrolling party meeting with the first, near Bethungra, the two started again on Monday, beating all about, and making every enquiry but still unfortunately with no result, hearing nothing of him. It is now believed that he must at once have made back to his own part of the country, learning from various sources of information of the numbers of police then patrolling the roads in disguise; it having been otherwise his declared intention of sticking up everybody he came across on the road.

LOST IN THE BUSH.—A correspondent, writing from Kiandra, on Tuesday last, gives the following account of his sufferings during his endeavours to reach Kiandra from Tumberumba the previous week. He says:—I must tell you that in coming to this place from Tumberumba I was lost in the bush for a period of five days and nights, during which time I was without food, wandering about from place to place in a state of wild distraction, and when found—on Sunday mid-day—I was nearly dead. Previously I had walked through plains, scrambled over mountains and down mountains thick with scrub or stone, perambulated cattle tracks to and fro, leading to nowhere, through which nothing could be seen but the wild bush, or traversed up and down creeks, or over gullies one after another, subsisting on water and a few wild berries, if I could get them, from the previous Thursday. Yes, wandering to and fro from sunrise to sunset, I would then lie down to sleep, after preparing my notes of what had befallen me, for the information of anyone who might find what was left of me; but in vain, I slept little, for the bleak cold prevented me. The boughs of trees that I could collect to keep warmth within me while lying in an untenanted hut, upon a board for my bed, or within the hollow of a tree in the mountains, were inadequate for the purpose; the piercing wind compelled me to be up and moving, to keep life within me. The locality was Macpherson's Plains, a most dangerous place for any traveller ever to step foot on who is unaccustomed to the locality. Strange was my luck, but my rescue was a miracle. It was not until two men, who had also lost their way, but better provisioned than myself—for they had some bread left—who had been wandering about for two days to find the road to Tumberumba, came up to me, believing I could set them right. Nearly exhausted and nearly starved out, lying down because I could not move along, I saw that there was yet a hope for me. They were about to make back for the place that I had in vain been trying to get to for five days, in order to replenish their empty bags with bread; and I, weak as I was, grasped at the opportunity of crawling along, in fact following them there, a distance of but six miles from where I was lying. The right track was behind the said hut, within thirty yards off, and the same evening, or rather night, I arrived at that human habitation in Lobb's Hole (Adams'), thoroughly prostrate and exhausted.—*Wynyard Times*, March 28.

THE DISMAL SWAMP, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—From observations that have been made at the outlet of the Dismal Swamp towards the Glenelg River, it is considered highly probable that a small cutting there will have the effect of lowering the water all over the swamp several feet. The Assistant-Engineer is about to examine the spot, and should he coincide with this view, the cutting will immediately be made. Should it answer, it will have the effect of greatly increasing the value of the land in the vicinity of the Dismal, as well as of lessening the expense of making the remainder of the crossings. The work of clearing the Mount and Penola-road, and bridging the Dismal, is progressing very rapidly. Several of the crossings have already been completed; and the deep one, upon which the party is now engaged, will be finished in a week or two. Nearly one hundred men are engaged upon the work.—*Border Watch*, March 11.

PRICE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—Wheat is still tending upwards on Mount Gambier. Last week it could have been bought readily for 4s. 6d.; this week from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. is readily obtained. We have heard of one instance where an offer of 6s. (for a good sample) was declined. From the great quantity bought for shipment, it is considered doubtful whether there is sufficient left in the district to supply the mills. As will be seen by our telegram, there is an extraordinary demand in Adelaide, and it is predicted that wheat will go as high as 10s. per bushel before Californian arrivals can affect the market.—*Border Watch*, March 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

William, schooner, 49 tons, Captain T. Dawson, from the South Sea Islands. Captain, agent.

Kembla (s.), 400 tons, Captain Muller, from Clyde River. Passengers—Messrs. Summer and Martin, Rev. Mr. Brixton, Mr. Clarke; Sergeants Hitch and Johnson, gold escort; and 18 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.

Barwon (s.), for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

John Cobbold, for Shanghai; Telegraph (s.), Margaret and Mary, for Brisbane; Cornwallis, for Calcutta; Walter Hood, for London; Alarm, Coleline, for Auckland; Euphrates, for Hongkong; Thane of Fife, for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 30.

Telegraph (s.), Captain Coote, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss M. Crooker, Miss Archie, Mr. and Mrs. Mulholland and child, Mr. G. D. Abbis, Mr. James Laidley, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. John Clark, Mr. John Row, Mr. J. C. Bishop, Mr. F. Mayne, Mr. F. M'Intosh, and 34 in the steerage.

Euphrates, ship, 818 tons, Captain Cowen, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mrs. Cowen, Misses Pollard (3), H. L. Apps, wife, and 3 children, and 74 Chinese.

Thane of Fife, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Hughes, for New Caledonia. Passenger—Mr. Coffin.

Alarm, brig, 135 tons, Captain Mitchell, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dandy and 3 daughters, Messrs. Nave, Graham, Hawkins, and 3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 30.

Petrel, Gertrude, Moselle, Lavina, J. Paxton, from Newcastle, with 541 tons coal, 10 cases acid; Edith, from Port Stephens, with 480 bags maize, 30 bags potatoes, 8 tons tobacco, 30 hides, 8 coops fowls; Lizzie Pet, from Wollongong, with 80 tons coal; Maid of Australia, John Weatherston, from the Hawkesbury, with 340 bags 500 bushels maize, 150 bushels oats, 1 coops poultry, 8 cases eggs; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 300 bales hay, 150 boxes candles, 30 boxes soap, 5 coops fowls, 10 cases eggs, 20 lambs, 10 pigs, 3 horses.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 30.

General Wool, Catallia, Orego, Lavina, Hercules, Petrel, Willing Lass, for Newcastle; John Weatherston, for the Hawkesbury; Blue Jacket, for Kiama; Atlas, for Wollongong; Edith, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—MARCH 30.

William, from the South Sea Islands: 3000 lbs. tortoiseshell, 6 tons pearl shell, T. Dawson.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

Alarm, for Auckland: 25 cases wine, 21 drays, 20 packages tea, 62 casks beer, [illegible]

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Cornwallis, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Alarm, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Euphrates, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the Walter Hood, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Thane of Fife, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR THE FIJIS.—By the Margaret Thompson, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Dart, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: March 30.—[illegible]

The recent floods at Brisbane have rendered the Redbank coal-pits unworkable, and threatened a serious inconvenience to the steamers engaged in the Queensland trade. To obviate this, the A. S. N. Company has dispatched the screw collier, Star of Evening, for Brisbane with a cargo of coal for the use of their boats, and yesterday they chartered the ss. Star of the Evening, for a month, to carry coal from Newcastle to Rockhampton.

The schooner William arrived yesterday from a cruise among the South Sea Islands, and has made a successful voyage. [illegible]

The Kembla (s.) brings up 30 bags wheat, 30 kegs butter, 50 hides, 4 bales leather, 3 boxes and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.—Camden, barque, 280 tons, Cummings, from Auckland.

March 29.—Fox, schooner, 131 tons, White, from New Plymouth.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.—Kathleen M'Donald, for Nelson, with 320 tons coal and 6 tons coke.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 30.

2 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons; 32 packages boots, E. Vickery; 5 cases silks, 200 boxes oil, 350 rolls matting, A. Tange and Co.; 1 case watch goods, Verret and Delarue; 91 cases starch, 185 cases raisins, 150 cases oil stores, 20 pockets hops, Lamsworth, Dickinson, and Co.; 100 tons iron, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 8 boxes 11,291 ozs gold, Union Bank; 16 bundles iron, 5 bundles copper, W. Wright; 1 case books, S. Goold; 3 cases drapery, F. Parks; 50 cases old tom, Cohen and Levey; 300 boxes macaroni, G. B. Medini; 7 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers; 4 casks acid, 2 casks soda, R. Waugh; 2 packages hardware, F. Lassetter; 2 packages seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 27 bales wool, 881 hides, Durham and Irwin; 1 case hardware, 5 cases specimens, M. Bayley; 3 cases clocks, H. Parker and Co.; 215 cases beer, Captain Pile; 51 packages fruit, Woodward; 2 cases books, C. Y. Sandon; 100 cases oil, Stanford and Co.; 1518 bags wheat, 585 bags flour, 81 bags bran, N. Caston; 1 case fancy goods, J. Lear; 4 hogsheads herrings, J. Langley; 20 bales wool, G. Richardson; 12 cases fruit, R. Harold; 10 packages fruit, G. W. Andrews; 1 bag gold (158 ozs.), A. J. S. Bank; 21 packages plants, Lowe, B. Hutchinson; 16 hogsheads 25 quarter-casks brandy, Firth, Kohler, and Co.; 1 case dye, Hobson and Witting; 4 casks tobacco, J. Harrison; 3 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 100 quarter-casks vinegar, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 case books, J. W. Garety; 88 cases brandy, J. Allen; 16 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 1 case hardware, Iredale and Co.; 20 bags salt, D. Cohen and Co.

DUTY PAID.

90 packages tea, A. Tange and Co.; 200 casks beer, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 20 quarter-casks wine, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 150 casks beer, T. Dean; 50 hogsheads beer, H. Moore; 28 barrels sugar, D. Cohen and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Venus, from Liverpool; Challenger, Drover, Tybee, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 29.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 29.—Eagle (s.), from Rockhampton.

DEPARTURE.

March 30.—Eagle (s.), for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MARCH 30, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ...	S.S.W.	Cloudy.
Tenterfield ...	E.	Raining.
Armidale ...	E.	Raining. Bar. 29.242. Ther. 63°.
Tamworth ...	S.E.	Raining.
Murrurundi ...	S.E.	Raining.
Newcastle ...	E.	Cloudy, showery. Bar. 30.129. Ther. 68°.
Mudgee ...	E.	Cloudy.
Bathurst ...	S.W.	Calm. Bar. 27.484. Ther. 61°.
Forbes ...	E.	Cloudy, like rain.
Young ...		Calm. Rain.
Goulburn ...	N.E.	Dull, cloudy.
Braidwood ...	E.	Wet.
Yass ...		Like rain.
Gundagai ...	E.	Cloudy.
Wagga Wagga ...		Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	N.W.	Cloudy. Bar. 29.815. Ther. 73°.
Kiandra ...	S.W.	Cloudy.
Albury ...	N.E.	Fine, cloudy. Bar. 30.022. Ther. 65°.
Queanbeyan ...	N.N.E.	Moderate, cloudy. Bar. 29.29. Ther. 69°.
Cape Schanck ...	N.E.	Light, fine. Bar. 30.19. Ther. 60°.
Cape Otway ...	N.E.	Light, overcast. Bar. 29.22. Ther. 62°.
Portland Bay ...	N.E.	Light, very foggy. Bar. 30.11. Ther. 60°.
South Head ...	N.E.	Fine.
Sydney ...	N.E.	Cloudy. Bar. 30.064.
Wollongong ...	N.E.	Strong, cloudy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. MARCH 30TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Armidale ...	26.743	63	53	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.15	S.E.	1	10
Newcastle ...	30.128	68	65	64	71	63	[illegible]	E.	2	10
Bathurst ...	27.464	61	61	63	67	53	0.19	S.W.	2	[illegible]
Albury ...	29.433	65	66	65	67	...	...	N.E.	2	[illegible]
Deniliquin ...	29.814	73	69	63	82	...	...	N.W.	1	10

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

March 30.—Armidale, raining; Newcastle, cloudy, showery; Bathurst, cloudy; Albury, fine, cloudy; Deniliquin, cloudy, dull.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33-51-41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 49s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 1s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS
March 30.	9 30 a.m.	E.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon	E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March 1864.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
31	THURSDAY	6 11	5 40	2 6	2 24

MOON.—New, April 6th, 11h. 59m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday, at the usual hour of meeting,

The Clerk communicated to the House a message he had received, from which it appeared that the President, on his way from Goulburn, had been thrown from the mail coach, and so injured as to be necessarily taken back, the injuries being such as will prevent his attendance in Sydney for some time.

The Chairman of Committees took the chair.

Mr. PLUNKETT laid upon the table a number of papers, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON brought up the report of the select committee appointed at the last sitting, in reference to the Assembly's amendments on the Council's amendments on the Seamen's Laws Bill.

The report was adopted, and, together with the bill, sent down to the Assembly.

The adjourned debate for going into committee on the Wharfage Rates Leasing Bill was opened by Mr. GORDON, who opposed the bill, and was followed in his opposition by Mr. OGILVIE and Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. KEMP suggested a postponement of the debate, which was agreed to.

The Moruya Silver Mining Company's Bill was taken through committee, and reported without amendment.

The House adjourned to this day.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

Mr. EAGAN, in reply to questions put by Mr. Dangar with reference to Mr. Dillon, the postal inspector, said that Mr. Dillon has been on duty at Inverell five days—that the allowance to him for travelling expenses was twenty shillings per day—that the production of the inspector's diary would be an obstruction to the public business—that it was open to the hon. member's inspection, and that it would be laid on the table if the House so ordered—that Mr. Dillon's duties during his official residence in Sydney were the regulation of time tables and other necessary duties in connection with his office.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to the same hon. member, said that the delay in the proclamation and sale of land at the Baradine Reserve, part of Mr. Walker's old run, on the road from the Namoi to Coonabarabran, arose from the illness and death of the surveyor, Mr. Wilson, but that instructions had been given to the district surveyor to complete the work.

In reply to Mr. DARVALL, Mr. EAGAN said that tenders had been invited for Treasury bills to the amount of £50,000, to be issued at six per cent. The time fixed for opening tenders was the 7th April next; according to the demand then appearing, the Government would determine what further steps to take.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from John Leopold Young, complaining of loss of employment, in consequence of having to attend as a witness for the Crown in the case of Chubb, and praying relief.

The bills to transfer the Bathurst Market to the Municipal Council of Bathurst, and for the incorporation of the Queensland Steam Navigation Company, were ordered to be referred to select committees.

Upon the motion that the Speaker leave the chair for the purpose of the House going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. DARVALL moved, by way of amendment, a resolution affirming the desirableness of collecting a graduated tax upon all incomes over £200 a year, and of having recourse to other direct taxation, in order to equalise the burthen of taxation, maintain the public credit, and provide means to meet the increased public expenditure.

Mr. PIDDINGTON took an objection to the motion on the ground that it was the same in form and substance as a motion by the same hon. member which was rejected on the 5th January last, and that, therefore, it contravened a well-known rule of Parliament.

After some discussion on the point of order, it was left for the decision of the Speaker, who ruled that the question might be put; no decision having been arrived at upon the motion of the 5th January last, that motion having been made, like the present one, by way of amendment, and that amendment not having been put.

Mr. DARVALL then proceeded to address the House at great length in support of the motion, stating that though he did not approve in the main of thus bringing forward abstract resolutions, still there was no other course left open to him. He desired to elicit from the Government some declaration as to the course they intended to take with regard to increased taxation to meet the growing expenditure of the country. The course now taken by the Government of cutting down the expenditure would not effect this object, while it would seriously impair the efficiency of the public service. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to point out the desirableness of inaugurating a system of direct taxation, and argued, by reference to English authorities, in support of the principle of a tax upon income as the best mode of equalising the burthen of taxation. According to his estimate an income-tax of 1 per cent. would, without difficulty, produce an income of £80,000.

Mr. MARTIN said that the Government declined to take any part in this discussion, which he characterised as ill-timed, and he reminded the House that it was most important to proceed with the Estimates, as the vote of credit expired this month, and the Government had no power thereafter to pay one shilling on account of the public service.

Mr. TIGHE argued at great length in opposition to the principle of a tax upon income.

After some remarks from Mr. GARRETT, Mr. Darvall's amendment was put, and negatived upon a division of 30 to 7.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

Under the head of Administration of Justice, the following Estimates were passed without discussion:—£4030, Law officers of the Crown; £8968, Supreme and Circuit Courts; £7235, Sheriff's department; £1455, Insolvent Act; £12,341, District Courts; £9314, for Courts of Quarter Sessions; £3289, for Coroner's Inquests; £50, Court of Claims.

In the department of Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Estimate of £6530 for the Treasury was agreed to.

In the estimate of £22,962 for the department of the Customs, Mr. LUCAS moved that the salary of the Collector be reduced by the sum of £100. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by 30 to 3. Mr. R. FORSTER moved that the item of £600, the salary of the first landing surveyor, be reduced by the sum of £100. The motion was negatived by 26 to 4. Mr. LEARY moved the omission of the item of £325, being the salary of the second landing surveyor. The motion was negatived by 16 to 11. The estimate was then agreed to.

The estimate of £3135 for distilleries and refineries was agreed to.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress. The House adjourned at ten minutes to one.

Mr. DALGLEISH did not find favour with the Assembly when he offered a great financial revolution. Whether his project was distasteful in the abstract, or whether all projects are deemed useless where no one is prepared to discuss them, it was clear that the inert resistance of the House was too decided to overcome. Mr. DALGLEISH is not the man to withdraw a motion out of politeness, or to be *counted down* except upon condition that the Assembly shall be *counted out*; but in this instance he seems to have shown more than ordinary pliancy—probably affected by those smiles from the Treasury benches which, if not given to the statesman were doubtless pleasant to the man. We may hope that before another session Mr. DALGLEISH will be happily provided for. The attention he has devoted to engineering questions has marked the direction, not the limit, of his ambition. That would be dangerous to Mr. HOLROYD were not the fates averse. Doubtless he has made known his "particular vanity," and we shall see him at no distant date in quiet quarters; at least we shall cease to hear him. Does the bee hum when it settles upon the flower?

We never professed to be much struck with the legislative talents of Mr. DALGLEISH, but his project is even less acceptable than common. What madness or mischief can have entered the brain of any man to propose that the colony of New South Wales, of all colonies, and Australia of all other countries, should abolish the Customs and destroy the revenue upon which we have relied and most mainly rely! Whenever an experiment of this kind is tried, it should certainly be in some country where there is little imported—where the inhabitants are dependent chiefly upon their own isolation and inner resources. But in a country like this where a great commercial city comprehends one-third of the inhabitants, and where the large proportion of its consumption is brought in from afar, can there be anything more productive or more easy than a levy upon imports, such as pass into general consumption? The sum paid upon the Customs, though probably in excess of what might be necessary but for the heavy duty on spirits—is a very small per centage—much less than will be paid for the collection of direct taxes.

To send round the tax-gatherer to levy upon every man's earnings for the general purposes of Government, whose operations are often unknown to him, or to which he is hostile, would be a very dangerous speculation. We can easily fancy that the time might come when some other Mr. DALGLEISH, playing upon another string, would rouse the taxpayers to wrath, and that they would pitch the inkhorn and book after the collector. It is one of the ordinary advantages of a new country, by which its many disadvantages are partly compensated, that there is no direct taxation for general government—that every man has what he earns, and holds it as long as he pleases—that if he parts with it it, is for something which, though bearing a tax, does not confront him with ostentation. Where great wealth has accumulated, and ages have established a fixed and opulent aristocracy, it is very likely that the protection of the country from foreign enemies might demand a direct tax; but to begin colonial life with such a system is to invert the order of British policy. This encourages the investment of capital in distant parts and the establishment of people on the public territories, by assuring them that the fruits of their industry shall be all their own, and that they shall never be called upon to pay except only where foreign comforts are converted into necessaries by the taste of the masses.

But no doubt Mr. DALGLEISH would say that he had no intention to levy such direct taxes as would touch the general population. It is the men who save money by their thrift, or who invest it upon the confidence of its safety, that are to be specially subjected to this process of squeezing. Mr. DALGLEISH talks of "*acquired* property"—whatever that distinction may mean—and of "dividends!" Fortunate man! He has never, we presume, had any occasion to invest in those permanent kinds of property which are to be subject to his tax, or in any of those shares of which the dividends are to be decimated. He probably has never heard of the fate of such investors, and such shareholders. He has not come in contact with the losing side of the balance sheet. It is commonly the case that those who envy the landlord or shareholders take their idea from individual cases. Seeing in the share-list of banks, for example, the original and selling price, they lose sight of the fact that the selling price represents the accumulations of years upon the original adventure—and that the parties who now *acquire* them give the full present value. Some not versed in these matters have been sadly deceived when they have gone to receive their dividends. They fancied 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. per annum would be received upon the entire sum they paid, but they found to their dismay that it was paid only on the original rate, and was not more than the average interest on ordinary investments. Here we point to the *profitable* speculations, but who shall tell the story of the failures—of the hundreds and thousands that have been lost "in developing the mineral resources of this colony?" Who of the envious trouble themselves to think that there are widows and orphans involved in those enterprises who are now utterly ruined by their total failure or by debt? Large sums of money have been made by companies, but we suspect mostly by persons who have taken advantage of the tide of speculation and sold out!

The absurdity of all such taxes intended to strike at particular classes must be apparent to every man who looks at the relative position of New South Wales. Could anything more certainly create an obstacle to the investment of money in this country than this project? Could anything be more certain to carry out of the country all realised capital to be spent elsewhere? What is there in this colony to induce any man to pay a large sum annually for living under its precious Government when other colonies are taxed more lightly? Have we a better climate?—more refined society?—a greater regard for morals?—a more energetic industry, than our neighbours? We, at least, are not aware of any such superiorities. A scheme of oppression would certainly defeat its own purpose because capital, like water, will find its own level, and the country where money will go farthest at market and produce most at loan, is the country for men who can choose their own home.

It is possible that a political [illegible] the bottom of this scheme, [illegible] mined to throw the entire bu[illegible] ment upon one class who can[illegible] for the present, at least, and to [illegible] to its own arbitration. It may [illegible] DALGLEISH has a special ob[illegible] accumulations of capital and [illegible] men. It may be that he considers [illegible] session of property a *prima fa*[illegible] only for political disqualification, [illegible] special mulcting. All these theories [illegible] ment are known. They have been m[illegible] with great vigour and eloquence by [illegible] who possess far greater talents than Mr. DALGLEISH would claim. It is not therefore for [illegible] to impute to him the origination of a scheme which has a much more illustrious parentage; but we can only say that if this be the ultimatum of our political system, New South Wales will be

the sufferer as a community, and those whom it is intended to reach will glide through the hands of the democracy by concealing their operations and their wealth, or by lodging it where it will be beyond such inquisitorial control. Mr. DALGLEISH has not taken the pains to consider how his taxes could be levied even upon his own scheme. We are not confident that the population of this country would be very precise in their returns or minute in the description of their resources. There requires to be a long discipline of the public mind before such systems can be adopted, and above all there requires a sense of justice and propriety in a measure of this nature before it will have the support of opinion. For such a tax there is no necessity whatever. Our present Customs will yield everything required by an economical Government to perform its proper duties, and the taxes upon property must be direct for the benefit of property, and through it for the general advantage of the country. The large sums now levied by our municipalities are not grudged, because they are commonly spent with fairness; but will any one say that there is a man in the community so poor that he does not derive in this way through the rates paid by others an advantage—so far as it can be personally enjoyed—equal to the most opulent in the land.

IF General CAMERON completes the present campaign according to his proposal, by dislodging the natives from Maungatautari, the colonists will have no cause to complain of his want of success. He will not only have achieved a great deal, but what he will have done will be complete as far as it goes. The war will not be over, simply because the natives have still indefinite power of retreat, and they prefer that to submission. The General can beat them in an open fight, or outmanoeuvre them when they take up a position, but he cannot bring them to a reasonable state of mind. They have been led astray by teachers who, for a succession of years, have fed the false notion of a separate Maori Government, and the process of unteaching them is a slow one.

But though the campaign does not close the war, it has advanced matters very materially towards that consummation, and has secured substantial results which are well worth the expense it has cost to get them. The metropolis of the colony is placed not only out of danger, but out of the danger even of a panic; and those who remember the real terror that at one time prevailed in Auckland with reference to a Maori invasion will not consider this a trifle. The Southern frontier of the province has been pushed back for a long distance. The country has not been absolutely cleared of hostile natives, and prowling parties may still lurk under the cover of the uncultivated country. But that is a minor difficulty, which will only require a little temporary vigilance to deal with, and which will be completely overcome when the conquered land comes to be cleared and settled.

The army has not only moved the seat of war many miles away from Auckland, but has conquered the whole belt of available land which lies between the two tributaries of the Waikato, and which was the home of the natives, whose descent upon the city was dreaded. The hostile tribes who have drawn this war upon themselves, if not reduced to submission, are at least disinherited. The "mana" of the land has passed away very effectually now. The evacuation has been something more than a strategic retreat; it has been a final abandonment. They return no more except by the consent of the conquerors, when, if they take the oath of allegiance, they will have a portion allotted to them as a freehold. All the commanding positions are now in the hands of the Europeans, as also are the cultivated grounds; and it will be impossible for the Maories ever again to be able to occupy in force any point which would interfere with the European control over the territory. They can sneak in and out, and roam about in detached parties, but they will be hunted fugitives, and they cannot take up any permanent position with a chance of holding it. Forays and raids they may still for a time make, but that is all.

The confiscated land is the property of the Government. This is a substantial fruit of the campaign, and one that helps materially to lighten the financial responsibilities that have been incurred. The scheme of military colonisation presumed the conquest of a sufficiency of good land. It is by the settlement and sale of this land that the heavy cost of the war is to be partly repaid. Hypothesis has been in this matter reduced to certainty. A large area of land has been secured, and is available for survey. A long price has been given for it, no doubt, but not more perhaps than it will repay. Half the cost of the war given to the natives for the purchase of the same quantity of land would leave them rich beyond the dreams of their avarice. But they would not have it so, and the transfer has been effected in a less desirable way.

The Government can now mark on the map the available land they have for sale, in addition to what is wanted for military settlers. They can begin to make something like an approximate estimate of the money value of the territory already conquered, and balance it against the cost of the war.

An immigrant population is now becoming more and more of a necessity. The land will be of no value unless it is occupied, and the sooner it is occupied the better. Efficient steps ought to be taken to bring out from England fresh emigrants, as it clearly will be insufficient to trust to arrivals that may be decoyed from other colonies. It will not do to give the land away for the sake of attracting emigrants, because the land revenue is essential to the payment of the national debt; but it will probably be necessary to sell it on lease, with a right of purchase, so as to give the occupiers time to pay the high upset price that is fixed. Immediate returns to some extent may be secured by the sale of selected blocks to capitalists.

Though active operations in the field may be over for the season, the Government has plenty on its hands. There are not only preparations to be made for opening the campaign in the spring, and for settling the conquered territory, but there is the more immediate task of providing suitable winter quarters for the troops. According to all accounts, there is a great deal to be done before the colonial Volunteers can be properly accommodated on the march of the troops. A rapid advance has to be made a plenty of comforts can be cheerfully put up with. But when it comes to mounting guard for the winter at a fixed post, adequate food and shelter are essential. The Government having enlisted the Volunteer force, and made use of it, is bound to do all that is possible to provide adequate winter accommodation. There are, no doubt, great difficulties in the way, although those difficulties are less than would be the case if it were necessary to depend altogether upon land transport. It has been an oversight not to have more little river steamers in readiness. The Government is now trying to supply the deficiency by buying and building suitable vessels. Some have been already furnished to order from Sydney. It would not have been amiss if private enterprise had anticipated the wants of the Government in this respect. Steamboats of a suitable character built in Sydney, and sent down there, would have found a ready sale. But at the moment when they are wanted they cannot be improvised; and the Government, unable apparently to do better, is reduced to the necessity of buying steamboats for the sake of their boilers and machinery.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

BATHURST RACES.

THE weather cleared up splendidly to-day, and there was a good attendance on the race-course.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Nine horses started for this race. Lottery, 1; Princess, 2; Duke of Athol, 3. Two protests have been entered against Lottery, on the ground that he had previously won an advertised prize. The distance was one mile and a quarter. Time, 2 minutes 18 seconds.

TOWN PLATE.—Only Kildare and Pacha ran. There was some misunderstanding at the start. Pacha went twice round the course, his owner claiming the race. Miss Dickson disputed, and considerable excitement was occasioned. At length Mr. De Clouet, owner of Pacha, consented to run again, when Kildare was beaten after a close and exciting race by about half a length. Distance, two miles. Time, 3 minutes 49 seconds.

MEMBER'S PURSE.—Omeru, 1; Euclid, 2; Cronstadt, 3. Zenobia would not start, and was nowhere in the race. Distance, a mile and a-half. Time, 2 minutes 56 seconds.

The Hurry Scurry was won by Junius, an old Melbourne horse.

FORBES.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

Two cakes of gold from Hillibong, weighing nearly 250 ounces each, left the Oriental Bank, Forbes, by Monday's escort for Sydney.

Four engines are now at work at Billibong, capable of crushing 300 tons of quartz weekly.

Fitzgibbon and Foster are still on remand for the robbery of the Wellington mail. The case is said to be as clear against the one as against the other, but the result of the examination is doubtful as yet.

The Rev. Mr. Innes, Church of England minister, left Forbes by Tuesday's mail for Sydney. His departure is much regretted by his congregation and the general community. His successor, the Rev. Mr. Barnier, has arrived.

BENDEMEER.

Wednesday, 2 p.m.

All over this district there has been rain for the last three weeks, with slight intermissions.

The bridge at Poison Swamp is finished.

A cricket club has been formed here, called the New England Club. Mr. T. A. Perry, J.P., is president.

ARMIDALE.

Wednesday, 11 a.m.

On Monday night last a serious row took place among the Chinese at the Rocky River diggings. One Chinaman was killed, and three more not expected to recover. Knives were freely used, and the police were in active motion.

ALBURY.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

ALBURY RACES.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Henly's Lord of Clyde, 1. Darby's Chancellor, 2.

PRODUCE STAKES.—Bowler's Victoria, 1. Warby's Half-caste, 2.

SQUATTERS' PURSE.—J. Mitchell's Albury, 1. Stone's Revenge (late Sportsman), 2.

WINEGROWERS' CUP.—W. Mackenzie's Riverina, 1 (under protest). T. Henty's Aruma, 2. Kirwan's Ada, 3. This was a good race.

BRISBANE.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

The Queensland (s.), from the northern ports, arrived to-day. She reports heavy floods in the Rockhampton and Wide Bay districts, and that the country for about seventy miles round Rockhampton was partially submerged, and it was almost impossible to land cargo at the port.

The Peak Downs Escort brought down 1700 ozs. gold.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

The Provident Institute case was heard to-day before the Judges in Banco on points of admission of evidence. The Court upheld the direction of the Criminal Court. A new trial is moved for.

M'Crae was committed on four further cases of book-stealing.

The Intercolonial Match Committee met to-day. Some dissatisfaction was expressed about Parr's eleven.

Purchases of flour are making for the New Zealand market. About 1000 tons of Adelaide flour was bought for shipment at from £24 to £24 10s. for best brands. Small trade lots are bringing £25.

ARRIVED.—Venus, from Liverpool; Drover, Tyhee, and Mary Cummings, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney, with 15,000 oz. gold.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE HON. T. A. MURRAY.—It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that the members of the Legislative Council were, on assembling yesterday afternoon, informed that the Hon. President of that House had met with a severe accident. It appears that the honourable gentleman, while on his way to Sydney on Tuesday afternoon, was thrown from the mail coach, and was so much injured that he was obliged to be conveyed to Goulburn and placed under medical care.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—A general muster of the Brigade was held yesterday at 6.30 a.m., on the Flagstaff Hill. The men were put through the manual exercise, and then formed a hollow square, when the commanding officer, Captain Hixson, informed the Brigade that the Government had decided on discontinuing the pay after the end of this month.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The following Brigade Order was issued at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, yesterday:—"Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 30th March.—Brigade Order.—The Government having found it desirable to acquiesce on such a reduction of the estimate for the Volunteer force as involves the necessity of withdrawing all assistance except what may be absolutely indispensable to the existence of such a force—the salaries of the following staff will be discontinued from the 1st of April inclusive:—Inspecting Field-officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt; Adjutant Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant Hallett; Assistant Inspector, Captain Sheppard; Drill Instructors—Steel, Weir, Redditt, Bennett, Byrne, Mawson, M'Jamieson, Fox, Bousden, Kennedy, Arrowsmith, Dawson, Thomas, M'Cormick, Kingston—and Grovenor, Artillery. The allowance of forage to the medical officer will also be discontinued, as well as lodging allowance to Sergeant-major Lees. Signed, J. F. KEMPT, L. F. Officer."

We are requested by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their unreserved sale of blankets, flannels, dress goods, clothing, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

AUCTION Sale at the Residence of P. N. Russell, Esq.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their important sale, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, with the piano, cottage-plate, furniture, and musical instruments; the carriages and horses will be sold at 2 o'clock, and the magnificent oil paintings and water colours at 4 o'clock. Full particulars of this important sale may be seen in another column of this paper.—ADV.

JOHN G. COHEN has directed us to call the attention of the clergy, churchwardens, musicians, amateur societies, and others, to his sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Thursday, 31st March, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising organs, pianofortes, &c. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

RICHMOND CEDAR.—The cargo per Carrywell will be sold on Taylor's Wharf, this afternoon, at 3, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.—ADV.

WHEAT.—Auction Sale, This Day.—We are requested to direct attention to Mr. W. Dean's sale of Adelaide wheat, this day, at Moore's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock. See advertisement.—ADV.

CAPTURE OF BUSHRANGERS AND CATTLE STEALERS.—The following official telegram was received in town yesterday, reporting the capture of bushrangers and cattle stealers in the Bathurst district:—"Excellent capture of four men by senior-sergeant Hardy for highway robbery under arms. The men, who were masked, stuck up some carriers and tied and robbed them of £38. The masks, revolvers and dresses used by the men were found by Hardy concealed in a hole in the earth in the tent belonging to the prisoners. Hardy has also apprehended four men for horse and cattle stealing. Full particulars will be forwarded by post."

SUPREME COURT.—Master's Office: Business This Day.—Collins v. Fitzgerald, receiver's account and costs and plaintiff's costs; Baxter v. Morris, charge; the Commercial Bank v. Vernon, to consider order; Mullin v. Vernon, charge.

"THE ATTRACTIONS OF HOME."—The heading prefixed to this paragraph was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. Steel, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The hall was comfortably filled by the audience. In the absence of Mr. Justice Wise, Dr. Bowman was voted to the chair. The lecture abounded with graphic descriptions, useful reflections, and anecdotal remarks. Appended are a few notes. After some prefatory remarks, Dr. Steel told his hearers that he wished to present to them some of those attractions of home which tended to give it a healthful and happy influence on their children, and he intended to speak in a plain and practical way about matters of very great concern to all. Any one going through the city or the rural districts of the colony could observe that the homes of a large proportion of the population were not of a very comfortable nature. In this climate, where the sun was so powerful it was of the first consequence, that there should be plenty of room, but instead of this being the case, the abodes of the colonists were often so close that their inmates were "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within so narrow a compass as to account for the immorality, indecency, disease, and death which prevailed much too largely. The lecturer quoted from the report of the select committee appointed about two years ago by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the condition of the working classes. The extracts read showed that the ventilation, drainage, and cleanliness of many houses in the city were most defective; and, that being the case, the lecturer urged that it was next to impossible that there could be any attraction in "such" houses. It would be well, he said, if capitalists or joint stock companies formed for the purpose, would combine together to buy up streets in the low places in the city, and to erect houses suitable for the occupation of working men—fit for men who came from a land with such antecedents as Britain, and in keeping with the age of sanitary reform in which we lived. (Applause.) He was satisfied that the outlay for the purchase of the old tenements, and the building of new and better habitations, would be found amply remunerative. He could wish that the city might be constructed worthy of the Australian skies—worthy of the wealth and of the philanthropy of the people who lived here. Dr. Steel next read some statistics, which recorded that to a large extent the death rate had been reduced in London, Liverpool, Bradford, and Croydon, by the employment of beneficial sanitary improvements in those places. All were interested in the health and well being of the community, for disease generated in one part of the city impregnated the atmosphere and was carried to others. Houses should always be dry and well-ventilated. One great advantage enjoyed in Sydney was that we had a good breeze every day, and our houses ought to be so situated as that all the inmates of them could breathe it. After speaking on the salutary effect produced by a current of air in sweeping away the poisonous vapours which arise in closed-up dwellings, the lecturer mentioned and enforced "cleanliness" as a second great means towards making homes attractive. Cleanliness had been called next to godliness, and in truth it was a very great thing, but withal one of the cheapest to be got. There was an abundance of fresh water in Sydney; and when those sweeping rains—what were experienced here came, how necessary was it that the streets which he wished people would do for their homes. After some remarks on "soap" as a means of purification, and the love of cleanliness natural to men as well as to inferior animals, Dr. Steel spoke more particularly of the duties of women in making their homes comfortable. He should like that the wives of all working men would make their homes so tidy that their husbands might feel in going home there was a joy for them there not to be found in any atmosphere where everything was steaming with gin and other noxious odours. Much good had been done in England by a benevolent lady who had gone about teaching married women, ignorant of many domestic acquirements the art of cookery, and other simple matters of great importance to the comfort and good order of their households. There were now 100 women associated in that philanthropic work, and these went forth with the Book of God in their hands, and having the ability to practically teach those whom they visited how to use soap and water. Personal cleanliness was next enjoined. People perspired freely in warm climates, and it was the more necessary that they should, by bathing, &c., avoid the unhealthful influences to which they were thus exposed. The great mortality prevailing amongst children ought not to be a matter of astonishment, when it was considered that after perspiring freely through the heat of the day they were allowed to run about the streets ill-clad during the cool of the evening. Sobriety was another essential. Where there was intemperance, there could not be a proper home. The earnest care, patient labour, and submissive spirit of woman might do much to make a good home, but notwithstanding all other advantages, if a drunkard went staggering in, there was a great element of misery introduced into that home. The speaker dwelt forcibly, and at length, on the baneful effects of drunkenness, and the prevalence of that vice, and he earnestly commended total abstinence to his hearers. He explained the provisions of the Health of Towns Act in England, making special reference to its application with respect to the limitation of public-houses in neighbourhoods where the residents were unwilling that they should be opened. Economy, too, was a matter of great importance, and in this regard much might be done by wives. The wives of labouring men were generally persons who had lived in domestic service; and having been accustomed to spend the money of their employers, they were apt to continue less frugal when they entered the marriage relation. Let them practise saving, and never get into debt. Intelligence was another matter of great consequence; and the lecturer, in enlarging on this part of his subject, spoke of the necessity of a knowledge of social economy; and he also referred to efforts being made in Sydney and the country, to diffuse literature of a cheap and useful character. In conclusion, Dr. Steel urged that those who listened to him should have the crowning attraction to their homes—Christianity. Let them take the Bible as their rule and they would secure peace and comfort all through life, however dark and stormy their experience might otherwise be. Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer and to the chairman, which having been acknowledged, the meeting separated.

SYDNEY HEBREW SCHOOL PICNIC.—The scholars of the Sydney Hebrew School had their annual Purim picnic yesterday. At nine o'clock about seventy of the children met at the schoolroom in Pitt-street South, where they were formed into a procession, and whence, accompanied by their teachers and the board of management, they proceeded to the Circular Quay. The procession was headed by a beautiful banner, setting forth the name of the school as well as the date of its foundation, and there was also a display of other flags. On arriving at the wharf, the band played some inspiriting music; it likewise performed on the steamer and at dinner. The scholars and about seventy visitors having embarked on board the Breadalbane, they were treated to a view of the scenery along the Parramatta River as far as Hunter's Hill, and the vessel then steamed to the Balmoral Gardens, Middle Harbour. There the young people eagerly betook themselves to various athletic sports—some danced, others went a fishing, and all enjoyed themselves as seemed best to each. The board of management had provided an ample commissariat of cake, fruit, &c., and their kindness in this respect was fully appreciated by the youthful recipients of their bounty. The weather—rendered still more enjoyable by contrast with the damp and cheerlessness of the preceding days—was very agreeable, and everybody seemed to spend the time most joyously. The Rev. A. B. Davis presided at the dinner. On his right sat the president of the institution, Mr. S. Phillips, and on his left the teachers of the school. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the Rev. A. B. Davis proposed "Prosperity to the Hebrew School." He reviewed the progress of the school during the year. The addition of the girls' division to the school was more particularly dwelt upon, and the exertions of the board of management formed the subject of special remark and warm approval. Mr. S. Phillips replied to the toast in an appropriate speech. "Our Christian Friends," "The Rev. A. B. Davis," and other toasts followed. The excursionists returned to Sydney at seven p.m.

FATAL EFFECT OF THE MIASMA ARISING FROM WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.—Evidence taken before the City Coroner at his office yesterday went to show that certain localities in the immediate neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo Bay are rendered extremely unhealthy by the effluvium which arises from the land situate to the north of the new wharf. The investigation had reference to the death of Emma Thomas, a child four months old, the daughter of a tailor living in Duke-street. The child suddenly became ill on Tuesday night, and expired yesterday morning. Dr. Milford stated that death had been caused by the zymotic disease, purpura hæmorrhagica, which would result from want of light, unwholesome food, and bad air. He attributed deceased's death to the impure atmosphere in the neighbourhood, arising from the unwholesome state of Woolloomooloo Bay. The Coroner's finding was in agreement with the medical testimony.

LES HUGUENOTS.—Yesterday evening this great work of Meyerbeer was revived at the Prince of Wales Theatre before a large audience. The cast was the same as last season, with the exception of that of Marcel, which was sustained by Mr. Kitts, and the gentleman's well known industry in mastering the music which he undertakes to study, led to the belief that he would not fail in the difficult role of the old Huguenot soldier. There can be no doubt he surpassed the expectations of even his warmest admirers—his reception was enthusiastic, and his singing repeatedly encored. Indeed the celebrated "Piff Paff" he delivered in so spirited a manner that a perfect storm of applause followed. Madame Escott and Mr. Squires quite equalled their former representation of the characters of Valentine and Raoul; and Miss Hodson was encored in the beautiful aria in the first act, which she sang with great taste, and also loudly applauded in the aria in the second act. Mademoiselle Durand also met with very warm and well deserved applause. In fact, the opera as a whole was excellently sung, and seemed to delight the audience to a greater extent than on any previous occasion. The Huguenots will be repeated this evening.

MELANESIAN MISSION.

A VERY numerously attended public meeting was held yesterday evening in St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, for the purpose of hearing from Bishop Patteson a statement of the condition and prospects of the Melanesian Mission. The chair was taken by the Bishop of Sydney; and upon the platform were the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Goulburn, the Dean of Sydney, the Rev. Canon Allwood, the Rev. Canon Walsh, and the Hon. John Campbell, M.L.C.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Dean of Sydney,

The BISHOP OF SYDNEY said the occasion on which they were assembled was one that was calculated to interest the minds of all who desired the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom—the object of the meeting being to enlist their sympathy and co-operation, and prayers, and pecuniary aid on behalf of the efforts that were being made amongst the islands of the Pacific to spread the knowledge of God and of his beloved Son. Bishop Patteson had strong hereditary claims on the regard and the affection of the people of these colonies. It was well known that his greatly revered father was the friend and counsellor of the late Bishop of Sydney, and many of his weighty words had passed from England to this country upon matters of great moment to the well-being of the Church in these colonies. The Bishop himself came to us as the representative, and in some instances as the successor, of the Bishop of New Zealand in his missionary labours. We had his coming amongst us, and we desire earnestly to assist him in his work. With these remarks he would now call on Bishop Patteson to address the meeting. (Cheers.)

Bishop PATTESON commenced his address with a few remarks respecting the geography of the Melanesian Islands, with which he might assume that his hearers were not very well acquainted. For many years past the missions in the South Seas had been carried on chiefly by the London Missionary Society, and by the Wesleyans, there having been, until within the last fifteen years, no Church of England mission in any part of the Pacific. The climate of the Eastern Pacific, and also the character of the languages spoken by the inhabitants of the islands there, differed greatly from the climate and the languages of the islands of the Western Pacific; consequently, the course of missionary conduct adopted in the Eastern Pacific with considerable success could not be applied in the Western Pacific with any prospect of the same results being obtained. With regard to all the groups in the Eastern Pacific, it might be affirmed that their dialects were similar, so that the language of one could be readily understood by the natives of another after a few days', or at most a few weeks' intercourse. Those islands, too, were not at all unhealthy, fever and ague not being known. You could easily understand that missionaries living on one of those islands might use the agency of the natives who had been Christianised to carry the Gospel to islands where there was a similar climate, and where a similar dialect was spoken; and this plan had been applied to a great extent, and with considerable success. Now it was natural that people should wish to adopt in the Western Pacific a plan that had succeeded in the Eastern Pacific. But this was the fact, that the climate of the Western Pacific was so unhealthy that it would be exceedingly wrong for a missionary to attempt to live permanently there; and also in those islands there were many languages spoken, a number of languages being spoken on the same island, and being mutually unintelligible to the inhabitants themselves. He had never met in the Western Pacific a single instance of the same language being spoken upon two islands. The problem then was, how was the Gospel of Our blessed Lord to be introduced into these islands; as it would be useless to attempt to plant missionaries permanently upon them? In the Loyalty Islands an Englishman might live with safety, there being no rank vegetation, and no malaria or miasma. Tanna was an island of very rich vegetation, the soil being volcanic, and the attempts to locate missionaries there had been attended with disastrous results. Further to the north was Erromanga, upon the highest part of which missionaries had lived in good health. But to the north of Erromanga there was no missionary agency, excepting that of the Church of England. He felt thankful that, unlike other missionaries, he had not been subjected to any pressure from subscribers to the mission to send periodical reports; and he had purposely abstained from giving information respecting his movements until he had had time fairly to test the mission plan that had been adopted. He did not wish to stir up any sudden excitement respecting the Melanesian mission; his object being to give a sober statement of what those islands really were, to explain his plan, and to leave it to the meeting to say whether they thought the plan a feasible one. He regretted that more was not being done to elevate the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia, and he would urge their claims on the Christian public of this colony. Having passed the Loyalty Group and the southernmost islands of the New Hebrides, he came to what was his own more special field of work—Banks' Islands, from which he had obtained some nine scholars. Then he passed to the Santa Cruz Islands, and far to the west again were the Solomon Islands, some of which stretched out to New Guinea. The plan we adopted was, to induce the people of these islands to place themselves with us so that we might instruct them in the truths of Christianity. As we could not take native teachers from one island and place them on another (on account of the difference of climate and language), we must bring people away from the different islands and place them in New Zealand, where the climate was healthy, and where we could educate them carefully, carrying on their education as far as we were able, so as to fit them to be teachers of their countrymen; the scholars spending the summer in New Zealand, and the winter in their own islands. By ingratiating ourselves into the confidence and favour of the islanders, we were enabled to induce the scholars to accompany us. He had found that the best defence amongst a tribe of savages was to be utterly defenceless, and not to trust in anything human at all, excepting that amount of confidence and self-possession which one might be endowed with. It was wronging the people of those islands to suppose that they must necessarily wish to do us harm. The year before last he was permitted to land eighty times in one voyage, and not a single spear was ever thrown at him. (Bishop Patteson proceeded to mention some of the means that he had adopted in order to possess the confidence of the islanders in beginning his missionary work, and showed the happy effects of the mission teaching on some of the scholars. His experience of the mission had tended to impress on his mind the fact that those who visited the people of those islands with an earnest desire to do them good, and exercised at the same time a fair amount of common sense, incurred exceedingly small risk. On one occasion the lives of the mission party were placed in peril in consequence of a trader from Sydney, who had just before visited the island, having deliberately shot the chief man. At present books were being printed at Auckland in several of the languages of the islands. (Bishop Patteson here narrated some occurrences that he had witnessed at Mota, one of Banks' Islands, where a school had been established; the influence of the missionary teaching upon the islanders was very perceptible; their habits were changed; they settled their quarrels without fighting; and they travelled about without carrying arms.) The reason why the same results had not been obtained in other islands was simply this—that we had neither men nor means. What we ought to do was to take away from the islands as many intelligent young lads as our vessel would hold or as we could afford to maintain. It was calculated that the expense of maintaining each Melanesian scholar was £10 a year; and when the mission buildings at Auckland were finished they would accommodate about sixty or seventy scholars. When they went back to the islands, an English missionary ought to settle with them to keep up the teaching they received in New Zealand. There were now scholars there from five-and-twenty different islands, and their intelligence and brightness came out more and more every day. He wanted to see more buildings at once commenced at the mission-school at Kohimarama. The cost of living there was very low; he could not reduce the expenses of the establishment, which only amounted to about £2000. Having been invited to Sydney to make a statement respecting the Melanesian mission, he felt that he was justified in appealing on behalf of the islands that lay adjacent to the east and north-east coast of Australia. (Bishop Patteson next referred to the capacity of the natives of the islands he had visited, and to the intelligence and the good character of the mission scholars, giving some interesting illustrations of their intellectual capacities, and of their moral earnestness; and also of their showing a high sense of duty in overcoming natural inclinations.) In conclusion, he hoped he had presented to the meeting these three facts—first, that the plan adopted was a feasible one; secondly, that God's blessing had rested upon it; and, thirdly, that it was capable of expansion to an immense extent. Now, it would rest with those whom he addressed whether it should expand or not. He would only ask this—if you do give your permanent support to the mission, do not expose us to the difficulty we must experience if we are subjected to a strong pressure to adopt a particular line of conduct. Do not form too sanguine expectations as to the results of our labours; but suffer us to go on quietly. He trusted that, whether or not he had commended his plan to them as reasonable or practicable, they would not grudge him their earnest and hearty prayers to God for the conversion of the people of the islands he visited. (Cheers.)

The BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE then addressed the meeting, expressing his thanks to Bishop Patteson for his interesting account of the mission, and narrating some incidents of missionary labour amongst the islands that occurred during his tour with the Bishop of New Zealand several years ago. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting, recognising the responsibility of the Church in Australia in respect to missionary work among the islands of the Pacific, pledges itself to the systematic support of the Melanesian mission."

Mr. A. STUART seconded the resolution, which was thereupon put, and carried unanimously.

The BISHOP OF GOULBURN, in the course of a short speech, dwelt on the obligation that the Church in Australia was under to carry out, with regard to the islands of the Pacific, the Divine injunction—to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He had been requested to move the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be requested to allow their names to be placed on the Board of Missions for the present year:—The Hon. John Campbell, Esq.; Charles Campbell, Esq.; G. K. Ingelow, Esq.; The Hon. Charles Kemp, Esq.; M. Metcalfe, Esq.; T. W. Smart, Esq.; Alexander Stuart, Esq.; Alexander Gordon, Esq.; J. Mitchell, Esq.; W. C. Eldred, Esq.; and the names of all clergymen who are subscribers to the fund, and that Mr. M. Metcalfe and the Rev. Canon Walsh be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Mitchell, and on being put was unanimously adopted.

After a few concluding observations from the Bishop of Sydney, Bishop Patteson pronounced the benediction, and the meeting broke up, a collection being made at the doors on behalf of the Melanesian Mission.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

TREASURY BILLS.—It is directed that all Treasury bills issued under the Act 27th Vict., No. 8, shall, besides bearing the signature of the Auditor-General, be signed by the Honourable Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., as Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales; and Henry Lane, Esq., as Under Secretary.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government:—Great Northern Road, 3rd district: Robert Quodling, contract No. 5-64. Stringy Barks: Kelly, Long, and Martin, contract No. 7-64. Uralla to Saumarez.

CRICKET.

ALL-ENGLAND v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN MATCH.

YESTERDAY, the ground was in a condition so thoroughly unfit for cricket that all play was suspended, the return match ending in a draw.

It now appears that the Maitland match, owing to the very unfavourable weather, which renders the local cricket ground also unfit for use, is given up,—no doubt, to the disappointment of many thousands of people in the district.

As the All-England Eleven do not leave the colony until Tuesday, and as the New South Wales players and their friends still believe that, with ground in good condition and fine weather, they are able to cope successfully with the Eleven, it has been determined to play another match in Sydney, to commence to-morrow (Friday). Some further alteration is rendered necessary in the list of players for New South Wales.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. R. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Botany Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Gold Rings, Horse, Saddle and Bridle, &c.; on the Premises, William-street, at 2 o'clock, Groceries, Bottled Fruits, Coffee Mill, Scales, Weights, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Pianofortes, Organs, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—On Taylor's Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Cedar.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At the residence of Mr. P. N. Russell, William-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Water Colours, Oil Paintings, Statuary, China, Cut Glass, Plated-ware, Wardrobes, &c.; Carriages, Harness, Horses, Chaff-cutter, Barrow, Carriage Lift, Stable Implements, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At Moore's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Adelaide Wheat; at Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Flannels, Blankets, Winter Robes, Clothing, Felt Hats, Twill and Crimean Shirts, Damaged Winsey Capes, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Silk Velvets, Rugs, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, Market-street, at 11 o'clock, Galvanised Iron and Zinc, Tinware, Sundries, and Sundries.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. G. H. ESSWORTH.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. BREWSTER.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. BURHAM AND IRWIN.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Ginned Cotton, and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Manufactured Sugars.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MR. F. K. ELSWORTH.—On the Premises, 798, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Sweets, Scales, Weights, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Immigration Depot, at 10 o'clock, Black Bran, Blankets, Rugs, &c.; at the Colour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Firearms, Plated-ware, Cutlery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

A LETTER FROM A YANKEE.

THE name of Mr. F. M. Kelley is familiar to many of our readers as that of an American gentleman who devoted himself with great zeal, some years ago, to the project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, by way of the river Atrato. The following extracts from a characteristic letter, written by him to an old settler in this colony, who made his acquaintance in Europe, will be read with interest, wherein the restless and ubiquitous Yankee discourses of a new scheme he has on hand for a Panama canal, besides a host of other projects, including gold mining, silver mining, salt mining, copper mining, &c., &c.

"I'll switch back again from politics on to the railroad, the construction of which will so greatly enhance our golden possessions on the Pacific, and the vast intervening uncultivated tract of land. Nothing is better calculated to cement the Atlantic and Pacific portions of our country than the construction of this road, as thus a daily communication would be afforded. Besides this, the road will develop more rapidly the vast mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, and California, now assuming such gigantic proportions in the hills and the mountains—the alluvial deposits being gradually abandoned. It is estimated that within six years these mines will yield two hundred millions annually, and, gradually increasing, will turn out five hundred and a thousand millions. This seems really fabulous, but I think it will prove true, perhaps not in my day though. You can form an idea of the vast wealth of these regions by my telling you that the transportation to and from the Comstock Silver Lead yearly amounts to four million dollars, the land carriage from San Francisco being long. The three great Sierra Nevada chains, crossing our possessions from north to south, are found to contain gold and silver their entire length, with the numerous intersecting or cross spurs. In a large company on the Pacific slopes, and also on the Eastern sides, I have taken an interest which, I think, next year will pay me handsomely. It takes a year to open and put in successful operation a mine, and they do not all pay by any means. The mountains are the grand depots where Nature originally placed the precious metals, which being gradually worn and washed away by the hands of time, they were scattered far and wide in the beds and along the banks of streams, and through sands where it was first found in California. The sand washings being gradually exhausted, the bold and skilful miner has gone to the depots where the object of his desires is found in far greater abundance and richness. The same as in California, Australia's greatest mineral wealth will, I think, be found in the mountains, and with proper machinery for greater returns for capital and labour will be realised, so to the mountains I bid the miners go who can command means.

"The salt mountain you speak of, I heard of two years ago or more, and immediately sent out two good men to St. Domingo to see what there was of the mine. Landing at St. Domingo, they each mounted horse, and, riding west up the coast one hundred and twenty miles, they came to the mountain, about four-hundred feet high, seven miles long, and one wide, and digging through about ten or fifteen feet of earth they found solid rock salt, of extraordinary whiteness and purity. This extends to the base, perhaps, far below, and through the entire range of the hill. No vegetation grows on or around the base of the mountain some distance off, on account of the saline character of the soil. The indolent, ignorant, and poor natives (a mixed race) have for a hundred years at least gone to the mountain, anywhere along its top or sides, and digging a hole through the earth, taken out from time to time what little salt they wanted for their own use, not having sense or ambition enough to export a bushel, or engage in the salt as a business, and thus it has lain unnoticed and unknown to the world, until your old Yankee correspondent came, and saw, and conquered. On the return of my two friends with their splendid samples, and hearing fully their report, I moved to secure the property, if possible, and, rallying a few friends together, we made up a purse, and sent out a first-rate agent, by the name of Hatch, who succeeded in purchasing it for five thousand dollars—a very low sum, we think. A railroad, twenty miles long, docks, and other improvements, are necessary to construct, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. The Government, gratified with our operations, have granted us all the facilities and privileges asked for, and before this we would have been on the ground with ample force but for the revolution that broke out there last summer. It is reported put down. Mr. Hatch sailed again for St. Domingo last week, to look after affairs which he hopes to find settled down, so that we may go to work and grind out salt enough to put our country in a complete state of preservation, and the world generally down to a state of peace, and the Southern sympathisers down to a sound state of mind—at least so it refer. The Pope of Rome, the Turkish Empire, Kings and Emperors of the earth, the slavemongers and their sympathisers there is no preserving even with our salt, so they must all go to decay and ruin for ever.

"Still thirsting for more business, I have taken an interest in a large and valuable lead mine in Newfoundland. The property is owned by the New York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and was granted to the company by Act of the Newfoundland Legislature some years ago, when it was a wilderness, and no minerals were supposed to exist on the lands granted, numbering 400,000 acres. Being acquainted with Cyrus Field, the manager of the Telegraph Company, I got a lease for thirty years, with a right to buy any time within ten years the mine for 150,000 dollars. Our lease covers a tract three miles wide and six long, through the centre of which runs the vein of lead. The last summer has been spent in putting the mine in working order, and the navigating season closed with 70 tons shipped to New York, where it brings 120 dollars a ton, costing 20, thus leaving a net profit of 100 dollars a ton. Next season it is believed we will be able to mine and ship 1020 tons to market.

"Still anxious for more operations, like Alexander, who sat down and cried for more worlds to conquer, in September last I left for Canada East on a tour of business and pleasure. Copper lands was the principal object of my visit, 2000 acres of which we finally secured, and are now organising a company to work them. They are located in Brown county, about fifty miles east of Montreal.

"Before I returned I went to the Chaudière to visit the gold region that has recently been attracting attention. The gold is not found in veins, but scattered through the sands and gravel along the banks and branches of this stream. At least 75,000 dollars was washed out last summer, and next season it is thought that the increase will be large, as emigration is fast beginning to flow in. This being my first visit to a gold field of course I could not form an opinion of its richness, but, believing all the stories told me, I should say that here is a young California.

"My engineer, Mr. Rude, has just returned from the Isthmus with a report (the details not yet worked up) fulfilling my expectations. The distance from sea to sea is but thirty-seven miles, while on the Atrato it is, you will recollect, 131 miles. The cut through the mountains is but twelve miles, while on the Atrato it is twenty-five miles. A tunnel, if required at all, will be but one mile long. So important do I deem this information that I shall have it tested forthwith by a regular line of levels run across the entire isthmus, thus reducing the route to feet and inches. This is really encouraging, as now I see the enterprise advancing, and capable of being handled without the enormous cost of 90 or 100 millions hanging like a dead weight to its shoulders. Bear in mind Mr. Rude's line was run with the barometer, and consequently is not exactly correct, but enough is determined to satisfy me the route is far better than the Atrato, and I shall at once send out a party to run a line of levels, and the reports of these two surveys I will send to you when printed, if in the meantime I do not go off and die gloriously on some battle field."—FREDERICK M. KELLEY.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	421	10	2
Gin	120	1	0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	19	10	11
Whisky	0	11	3
Rum	101	13	0
Perfumed spirits	4	8	4
Wine	116	5	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	13	18	4
——— (in bottle) ...	12	13	4
Tobacco and snuff	238	10	0
Cigars	12	11	3
Tea	102	7	6
Coffee and chicory	101	18	0
Sugar, refined	12	0	0
———, unrefined	72	0	0
Opium	211	7	6
Pilotage	9	11	8
Dues	0	0	0
Total	£2172	18	9

A sale by auction of leases of runs for five years will be held by Mr. W. Dean to morrow (this day). The runs are situated on the Clarence, Monaro, Murrumbidgee, Warrego, and Wellington districts, and the upset rent per annum ranges from £10 to £50 per annum.

From Auckland we have news to the 19th instant. The *New Zealander* says:—

Since our last weekly report there is very little change. A fair trade has been done, and a few auction sales been held, the result of which, if taken as a guide, does not indicate an advancing market. Our imports have been 112 head of cattle, two small cargoes of coal, one of sundries from Hobarton, and the general cargo of the Dictator from London. The market is not overstocked, excepting liquids, and if goods do not arrive more freely than they do at present, there is not much fear of a glut. Of land sales we have two rather extensive, the first was suburban land beyond Freeman's Bay, cut up into allotments, and sold at very high rates; the second an extension of the township of Drury, was sold, also at high prices, by Mr. Buckland. This is scarcely to be wondered at, as Drury is the chief landing place and depot at present, for the supply of the army of the Waikato.

A large sale of land, at Drury, took place at Mr. Alfred Buckland's mart, yesterday, it was an extension of the government land and township, and was divided into ten sections; the allotments were mostly sixty-six feet frontage, and the roads the same width, the attendance was very large, and we suppose the prices obtained were satisfactory, the whole or nearly the whole of the lots being sold.

The following is the latest report of the markets at Wellington:—

March 9.

We cannot report prices as having improved. A fair amount of business has been done, but owing to the very large stocks of imported goods, no advance in prices has taken place, and we cannot hold out any encouragement for some time to come.

Some speculation has taken place in flour during the past month; at one time the price advanced as high as £18 per ton, at which figure some transactions took place; but through arrivals from the neighbouring colonies, and a large cargo of wheat having been imported from Adelaide, the price has again receded to £15 per ton, with a downward tendency.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have waited some time and watched your influential journal in the hopes of seeing some remarks on a subject deeply interesting to a large portion of your readers, but grieve to say that I have hitherto been disappointed.

You have generally given us the benefit of your consideration on most public matters, and decidedly came out with force in your able remarks on the Tariff; but this little matter, though momentous to many, now before the Parliament, yclept the Civil Service Superannuation Bill, appears to have not been worthy of comment by you.

I consider it nothing more nor less than an enactment to legalise a Mutual Provident Association, excepting the uncertainty of the amount provided, and should be glad to be in your opinion; and I am not alone, as many others among your readers have the same desire.

Is it come to this, that servants of the Government of some years standing are now thrown on their own resources, and compelled to form a fund from which to make provision for their old age.

If so, I believe it to be different to the practices in the mother country, and most other places where Englishmen are employed in the Government service. This bill may be all very well for those high in office and of long service, some of whom may at once, or shortly, retire on full pay; but picture to yourself a clerk who may have some seven or eight years to serve before he will be entitled to any pension at all; one who has already endeavoured to make some small provision for his wife and family at his death, in a Mutual Provident Association, and paying an annual premium—as much as he can with difficulty afford for that purpose—out of a small stipend, then to be compelled to pay a sum to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum from his salary for a similar purpose, it will be very hard upon him, and the possible consequence will be, that he will be obliged to surrender his policy upon the best terms available, thus forfeiting the greater part of his paid-up premiums.

Though much more might be written on the subject, I, with due regard to the space in your columns, will leave it to abler pens than mine, who, I trust, will afford the matter due consideration.

I remain, yours obliged,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Sydney, March 30th.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE EARL OF ELDON.—In 1783, when Mr. Scott first became a candidate for the borough of Weobley, he was received and lodged in the house of Mr. Bridge, the vicar, who, having a daughter then a young child, took a jocular promise from him, that if he should ever become Lord Chancellor, and the little girl's husband should be a clergyman, the Chancellor would give that clergyman a living. Now comes the sequel, partly related by Lord Eldon himself to his niece, Mrs. Forster. "Years rolled on—I came into office, when one morning I was told a young lady wished to speak to me; and I said that young ladies must be attended to, so they must show her up; and up came a very pretty young lady, and she curtsied and simpered, and said she thought I could not recollect her. I answered I certainly did not, but perhaps she could recall herself to my memory; so she asked if I remembered the clergyman at Weobley, and his little girl to whom I had made a promise. 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'I do; and I suppose you are the little girl?' She curtsied and said 'Yes.' 'And I suppose you are married to a clergyman?' 'No,' she said, and she blushed, 'I am only going to be married to one, if you will give him a living.' Well, I told her to come back in a few days; and I made inquiries to ascertain from the bishop of the diocese that the gentleman she was going to be married to was a respectable clergyman of the Church of England; and then I looked at my list, and found I actually had a living vacant that I could give him. So when the young lady came back I told her that she might return and get married as fast as she liked, for her intended husband should be presented to a living, and I would send the papers as soon as they could be made out. 'Oh, no!' she exclaimed, and again she simpered, and blushed, and curtsied; 'pray, my lord, let me take them back myself.' I was a good deal amused; so I actually had the papers made out, and I signed them, and she took them back herself the following day."—*Twiss's Life of Eldon.*

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Rates of Discount.—Current rates are as follows, namely:—
7 per cent. on bills at 3 months date and under.
8 per cent. on bills at 4 months date
9 per cent. on bills of longer dates.
The Board meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at noon to discount bills, grant cash credits, and to transact every description of banking business.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st April, for the half-yearly Balance of Accounts.
The Directors will meet for Discount of Bills on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at the usual hour.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—The public are requested to take notice that the bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 1st April next, for the half-yearly balance of accounts.
F. A. STRATFORD, Manager.
Sydney, 30th March, 1864.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—NOTICE OF ALLOTMENT AND CALL.—Pursuant to the resolutions passed at the special General Meetings of Proprietors, held in London on the 11th and 30th November, 1863, it is hereby notified that, on the 2nd April next, letters of allotment and call, in respect of the new shares thereby created, will be issued to all colonial proprietors then registered as such, at Sydney, Hobarton, and Launceston.
Forms of Letters of Renunciation will be supplied to proprietors not intending to avail of the allotment, but who may desire to transfer their interest to other parties.
The allotment will be in the proportion of one new share for every four old shares held; and as no fractional part of a share can be created, vouchers, each equivalent to one-fourth of a share will be issued to the parties entitled thereto, on application at the place of registration, any time between the 1st and 15th April, 1864; four of which, if presented within one month thereafter, will entitle the holder to one new share on fulfilment of the prescribed conditions as to payment and issue.
The calls have been fixed as under:—
£12 10s. per share to be paid on or before 15th April, 1864.
£12 10s. per share, to be paid on or before 15th June, 1864.
£10 per share, to be paid on or before 15th August, 1864.
£10 per share, to be paid on or before 15th October, 1864.
No further notice of the first call will be given, and non-payment thereof will be regarded as a relinquishment of the proffered allotment.
Calls for the second, third, and fourth instalments will be advertised about three weeks before the respective dates of payment, and no transfers can be allowed until the payment of the second instalment, nor after publication of advertisements, until the call in question shall have been paid.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from date of payment until the due call, will be allowed on instalments paid before they are called up by advertisement.
Any further information required by proprietors in respect of the new shares will be obtained on application to the Managers at Sydney, Hobart Town, or Launceston.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Melbourne, 9th March.

THE CITY BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.
Head Office, corner of George and King streets.
Capital, £200,000, with power to increase to £500,000.
Directors:
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Chairman
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. | W. HARBOTTLE, Esq.
A. THOMSON, Esq.
Auditors:
JOHN ALGER, Esq. | O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.
Manager:
J. THOS. FORD, Esq.
Accountant:
W. WOOLLEY, Esq.
Solicitors:
Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS.
Special Notice.—This bank is now OPEN for the transaction of usual banking business.
Rates of Discount as under, viz.—
7 per cent. for bills having a currency of 3 months
8 ditto ditto ditto 4 ditto
9 ditto ditto ditto beyond that period.
Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays, at noon.
Fixed Deposits.—The following rates of interest will be allowed, viz.
On deposits for 15 days — 3 per cent. per annum
" " 3 months 4 " "
" " 6 " 5 " "
For longer periods, and on sums of £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 11th March, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Annual revenue, upwards of	£75,000	0	0
Accumulated and invested funds, upwards of	180,000	0	0
New premiums, received in 1863, exceed..	18,800	0	0
New assurances, completed in 1863, exceed	433,800	0	0

Directors:
The Hon. ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman.
John Fairfax, Esq. | S. A. Joseph, Esq.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Medical Referee:
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D., No. 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde-Park.
ASSURANCES on single or joint lives.
ANNUITIES—PRESENT, DEFERRED, and REVERSIONARY.
ENDOWMENTS for the education of children, or establishing them in life, or for old age.
PROFITS periodically ascertained, and divided annually among the members of the Society, greatly exceed those of any other office.
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—PROTECTION OF ALL POLICIES after a time to members and their families against the claims of creditors.
LOANS ON MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate.
PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street.
January 1st, 1864. No. 1.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz.:—
First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.
Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.
Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.
SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.
LIFE BRANCH.
At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.
Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—POLICIES issued by this company are now entitled to all the benefits conferred by the "Life Assurance Encouragement Act," of 1863.
Particular attention is requested to the bonus and half-premium scale peculiar to this company. Under the new Act assurers are protected against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women can effect policies in their own names. Endowments for children, and every other form of assurance can be effected without delay or expense, at the chief office in Wynyard-square, or any of the company's agencies.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

IMPERIAL [illegible]
Capital, [illegible]
Insurances [illegible]
Losses [illegible]
adjustment [illegible]
PANTON [illegible]
street, [illegible]

INSURANCE [illegible]
ROBERT [illegible]
ance Company [illegible]
Macquarie [illegible]

METCALFE'S MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 9, Bridge-street, Sydney.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
Agents in Newcastle—Messrs. J. Ward and Co.
London—J. B. Metcalfe, Esq., Lloyd's.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Kendall.
MARINE risks on GOODS, to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on SHIPS, taken at lowest current rates; particulars of which can be obtained at the OFFICE.
Policies to Great Britain are granted in triplicate if required, payable in London.
M. METCALFE, Manager.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 225, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq. | JOHN BINNY, Esq.
J. B. RUNDLE, Esq. | E. C. WEEKES, Esq.
M. ALEXANDER, Esq., M.L.A.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. DONALDSON, LAMBERT, and CO.
This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until WEDNESDAY, 6th April, for the erection of a Wooden Building on the Company's Leased Premises at Waterview Bay. For description apply at the Dry Dock Offices.
The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf, 30th March.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for certain SHEDS required at the Company's Works at Pyrmont, to be sent in to the Company's offices, Sussex-street, on or before the 5th APRIL proximo. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to W. A. KEMP, architect, Pitt-street.
SAMUEL CLARKE, Manager.
Sydney, March 24th, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a LUNATIC ASYLUM at Auckland. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at 8, Macquarie-place, Sydney. Tenders must be left at the above address, on or before the 14th April. GILFILLAN and CO., 21st March.

GENERAL STORE, CLARENCE TOWN.—TENDERS are invited for the stock, book debts, &c., of Mr. W. B. ROW, of Clarence Town. The stock comprises that of a general country storekeeper, consisting of drapery, grocery, ironmongery, crockery, &c., &c., together with the fixtures and good will of the business. This is a very desirable opportunity for an enterprising man with a little capital. Stock lists, and lists of book debts, may be seen on application at Messrs. DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO.'S, where tenders may be sent until Monday, April 4th.
JOHN DAWSON, } Trustees.
JAMES MOREY, }

IN THE Assigned ESTATE of WILLIAM POILE, of Singleton and Muswellbrook, TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the stock-in-trade and book-debts. Particulars may be obtained at the office of C. Newton, Brother, and Co., 440, George-street.
DANIEL BULMAN, } Trustees.
JOHN WATKINS, }

DRAPERY STOCK, NEWCASTLE.—TENDERS for the Stock of Mr. J. F. Morey will be received up to MONDAY, the 4th April. For particulars apply to DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., where stock lists may be seen, and to whom tenders may be sent.

TO MASONS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—Required TENDERS for building a Sea Wall at Milson's Point. [illegible] For particulars apply to JAMES MILSON, jun., Box Post Office; or CHARLES FRITH, care of Messrs. L. and S. Samuel, Spring street, Sydney.

TENDERS are invited for the CONVEYANCE to Sydney, from Twofold Bay, of the Spars, Rigging, Sails, Anchors, Chains, and other Stores saved from the wreck of the ship Sohah Jehan. For further particulars apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TENDERS Wanted, for REPAIRING the Lane at the back of Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street. Apply personally, to Mr. SPARKE, Lankelly-terrace, before 9 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE 100, King-street, near Pitt-street.
Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general.
November 28th.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.—CAUTION.—Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron or Galvanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, we hereby give NOTICE that, in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked
"TUPPER and COMPY., Manufacturers, 61a, Moorgate-street, London; Works—Limehouse and Birmingham," in addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.:—Best Best T. C. Crown, Best Cross Daggers, and G in Circle. And notice is further given that all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in anywise in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron, with our marks or brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted.
TUPPER and COMPANY.
61a, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.
30th December, 1863.

NEW MILLINERY, OPENED THIS DAY.—6 cases new and fashionable millinery, ex Corriemulzie.
Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt-street.

1 CASE LADIES' and CHILDREN'S PARIS SILK HATS, the newest thing out this season, in black, new brown, cuir, slate, and drab, 12s. 6d. untrimmed, or one guinea fashionably trimmed with feathers
1 case ladies' and children's straw hats, in all the new colours and shapes, including black satin, straw, new brown, cuir, &c.
1 case millinery and straw bonnets, newest styles
1 case feathers and flowers
1 case bonnet shapes
1 case bonnet fronts.
The trade supplied at a small advance on the English cost.
Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt-street.

JUST ARRIVED by the Barwon, from Melbourne, 3 bales of 30-inch Twill.

JUST ARRIVED, 5 bales of Bleached Canvas, assorted numbers. Apply ISAAC MOSS, 716, 714, George-street.

ON HAND, 300 Calico Tents, of all sizes, to be had of ISAAC MOSS.

ON SALE, 5 bales of American Duck. Apply ISAAC MOSS.

JUST ARRIVED, 5 bales of 72-inch Grey Calico, very stout. Apply ISAAC MOSS.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—500 Bleached and Brown Tarpaulins, of all sizes. Apply ISAAC MOSS.

JUST ARRIVED, 5 bales of Blue and Scarlet Blankets, to be had cheap. Apply ISAAC MOSS, 712, 714, George-street South.

CANARIES. CANARIES.—C. SORCH, having decided to leave Sydney on Saturday, requests immediate application from persons desirous of selecting and purchasing from his unrivalled collection of Song Birds. King-street.

SHARES FOR SALE—
City Bank
Bank of New South Wales
Union Bank
Australasian S. N. Co. (new shares)
Balli Coal
Waratah Coal
Colonial Sugar Refining Co.'s debentures
Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.'s ditto.
Required to Purchase—
Commercial Bank shares
General Marine Assurance ditto.
WILLIAM CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

[illegible] BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.—[illegible], has just received, [illegible] splendid assortment of this [illegible] the new beautifully decorated and [illegible] styles and [illegible] qualities.

[illegible] REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible]
[illegible] Lillywhite's selected match and [illegible] handled bats, light weights.
Batting gloves, leg guards, gauntlets, private guards, &c.
Duke and Darke' double and treble-seam cricket balls; also the patent compound balls
Youth's cricketing material, plain and first-class.
Cricket bags, club boxes, stop nets, Lillywhite's Guides, scoring books and sheets, &c., &c.
M. M'MAHON, importer of cricket goods, &c., George-street next City Bank.
N.B.—A liberal discount allowed for prompt cash.

PLANTAGENET GUARD RAZORS, 7s. 6d. each, warranted to shave without cutting. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

COARSE BRUSHWARE.—Just received, a fresh supply of Hair Brooms, extra size; base or yard brooms all sizes, scrubbing brushes, horse, water, and dandriff ditto, double and single bannisters, turk's-head brooms, shoe, stove, and plate brushes; carpet brooms, new style; sailors' scrub-brushes, furniture ditto, &c., &c.
M'MAHON'S Brush Warehouse.

HAIR BROOMS, extra size, for warehouses, &c. M'MAHON'S Brush Warehouse, 410, George-st.

GOSNELL'S TRICHOSARONS, or perfect hair brushes. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

GOSNELL'S Cherry Tooth Paste, a fresh supply. Just received. M'MAHON'S Perfumery Warehouse.

LYON'S Kathairon for Hair, 1s 6d per bottle. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

PRICES' Golden Oil for the Hair, 3s 6d. per bottle, reduced to 2s 6d. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

TORTOISESHELL Combs of every description made and repaired, at M'MAHON'S Brush and Comb Warehouse, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling Bags, a large and varied stock constantly on hand. M'MAHON'S.

PORTMANTEAUS, in solid and basil leather, all sizes. M'MAHON'S Portmanteau Depot.

LADIES Handsome Walnut Wood Dressing Case, full size, fitted complete, with jewel drawer, &c., for 50s. M'MAHON'S, Fancy Warehouse, next City Bank.

SAFETY VESTAS, ignite only on the box. 250 for 6d, at M'MAHON'S.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—M'MAHON'S silver wire-fastened Tooth Brushes, the bristles warranted permanent.

FAMILIES supplied with Wines, Spirits, and Beer, at lowest wholesale prices, in any quantities for cash. Delivery free within three miles of the Post Office.
For Price List see Wednesday's and Saturday's HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.—
10 gallon kegs, 30s.
5 gallon kegs, 17s. 6d.
Delivered free within 3 miles.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank New South Wales.

CARLISLE (Cumberland) LIGHT ALE so greatly in demand in Melbourne, small shipment just to hand—
10 gallon kegs, for 40s.
5 gallon kegs, for 22s. 6d.
Terms, cash. Delivered to any part of Sydney free.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

FOR SALE.—
Muntz's yellow metal
Muntz's nails and rods
Stockholm pitch and tar
Navy oakum and canvas
Seaming twine
Sheathing felt, roofing felt
Turpentine, colza oil
Linseed oil, kerosene
Red lead, white lead
Soft soap, putty, glue
Whiting, varnishes, gold leaf
Paperhangings, assorted
Window glass, all sizes
Sheet zinc, 8, 9, and 10 gauges
American tubs, buckets, washboards
Ditto axe handles, pumps, &c., &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

FOR SALE.—
Adelaide flour
Adelaide wheat
Adelaide bran
Three-bushel sacks
Navy canvas.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE.—
Bouniol's brandy
Mauritius sugar mats
Canary seed
Carraway seed
Starch, blue
Oatmeal, pearl barley
Dried fruits.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

SEED OATS, Seed Barley, prime samples. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen (late Ferris and Son).

LUCERNE SEED, just landed. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen (late Ferris' stores), 239, Pitt-st.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER.—Just received, a fresh supply. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

BASS'S 3 ALE, just landing. HYAM and CO.

GUANO, Guano, Guano, for SALE. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf.

PATNA OPIUM, fine Elemes, Jar Salt, Homœopathic Cocoa, Chocolate. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

ADELAIDE JAMS, to arrive per Don Juan. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

ADELAIDE Superfine FLOUR, now landing ex Peterborough, on SALE. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-st.

WOOLPACKS, full 10 lbs., in bales of 50. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

RENAULT'S case Brandy, Irish Whisky, lower than market price. BLAKE and CO., wine merchants, Mort's-passage.

BEST BLUE, for SALE. BLAKE and CO., wine merchants, Mort's-passage.

FOR SALE, 20 Tuns Prime Oil CASKS. W. HARBOTTLE, oil merchant, next the Post Office.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, SEMOLINA, can be had, at moderate prices, at G. B. MODINI'S, 610, George-street South, sole agent for Cassens, Ravenna, and Co., manufacturers.

BASS' No. 3 ALE—old and new brew—for SALE by GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BASS' ALE, Triangle Brand.
East India Pale Ale
Truman's XX Stout
All bottled by Robert Porter and Co., in cases, 3 dozen quarts, 6 dozen pints, on SALE by
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, ex Japan, large grain, highly glazed, in 48-lb. kegs; Patent Safety Fuse, Common and Single Tape, for SALE, by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English Cooking STOVES. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

NO HOME COMPLETE without Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machine. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—STANFORD and CO., sole agents for Singer and Co.'s new improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines; the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable Sewing Machines in the world. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation at our Show Rooms, 208, Pitt-street.

TO ROAD and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—CORNISH and BRUCE, railway contractors, Melbourne, are now DISPOSING of their extensive PLANT, consisting of over 1080 tons Rails, Wheels and Axles, Bars, Cranes, Chains, Stone-breaking Machines of the best description, Machinery, &c., &c., all selling far below cost price.

PRIME HEMP, Canary, and Rape SEED, 4d. per lb., just landed. WATSON, 593, Brickfield-hill.

TOBACCO TOBACCO! TOBACCO!—The undersigned think it a great public benefit to diffuse the following facts, viz.—That nearly all the recently imported manufactured tobacco is of western growth and northern make, and consequently an inferior article; and that the leaf imported and manufactured by us is the very finest Virginian growth, and is specially selected in the London market by our agents. Our American negrohead, which we have now for sale, is fully equal to the best "Barratt's anchor brand" ever imported,—the description of tobacco being the same as manufactured in that celebrated factory, and our plant and materials for manufacturing are competent for the production of the best negrohead. Purchasers of our tobacco, therefore, may confidently rely on getting the best article in the Australian market. Be particular in your purchasing tobacco, and see it is our brand. BERGIN, M'ENCROE, and CO., Factory, 519 and 521, George-street South, Sydney.

WHITE PINE, tongued and grooved, now landed. Apply at Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best silk dressed; kerosene oil, iron tanks, rock salt, Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

SEED OATS and BARLEY.—Prime sample of Californian, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
SHELBY and SCOTT.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—On SALE, [illegible] Warrnambool—150 tons POTATOES, [illegible] HAPPY, 167, [illegible]

[illegible] SALE, a good second-hand Baker's [illegible]

[illegible] Kent-street. [illegible]

SCOTCH American Cook STOVES improved, reduced prices. F. R. ROBINSON, 486 George-street.

KAURI and AMERICAN SPARS, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Wharf.

KAURI SPARS, all sizes, for SALE, at BOOTH'S, Balmain Saw Mills, and 11, Sussex-street.

600,000 FEET HARDWOOD, Deals, American Pine, Cedar, Kauri Shingles, &c.; Colonial Hardwood Flooring Boards, T. G. and planed, in any quantity. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

AMERICAN VEHICLES.—The undersigned have just landed a few choice American vehicles, including some of ABBOT'S EXPRESS WAGGONS, which they are prepared, as usual, to offer at reasonable prices.
S. C. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

PARK PHAETONS, single and double, beautifully finished, for SALE at HOLT and ANGUS', Castlereagh-street.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES of every description on view, at HOLT and ANGUS', Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE or Exchange, a three-spring Newport-Pagnell CART, suitable for business or pleasure; warranted for twelve months. Also, one SPRINGCART, warranted, at LARTER'S, coachbuilder, Elizabeth-st.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has six sound quiet Horses, either to ride or drive, from £10 to £25 each; all subject to a day's trial. Horse Agency Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street.

BAY HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness. The horse, five years old, sound, and quiet to ride and drive, and will draw a ton through sand. Price, £20 the lot; separate if required. GIBSON'S Depot.

DOGS.—For Sale, Scotch Collie, Sheep Dog, and handsome rough-haired Kangaroo. GIBSON'S Depot.

HORSES for SALE.—Estate M'Mullen and Co.—19 horses, for private sale, including several very superior draught horses. For particulars apply at the office of JOHN MORRIS, official assignee, No. 112, Elizabeth-street.

SINGLE Harness and Saddle HORSE for Sale. Very quiet and hangs up. Mr. FORBES, Potts' Point.

QUEENSLAND.—Three Blocks, splendid country, fine river, 14 years lease, a bargain. FORBES, King-st.

QUEENSLAND SHEEP PRINCIPALITY for SALE.—Forty-four blocks of country, containing an area of 1100 square miles, with 25,000 sheep, 11,000 ewes to lamb down in May. FORBES.

PAROO SHEEP COUNTRY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—R. FORBES has received orders from Messrs. Macleay, Taylor, and Co., to dispose of their Paroo country in New South Wales, so admirably adapted for a large number of sheep. It will be found to be in the neighbourhood of Mount Murchison, to which place on the Darling, there is a good dray road. The squattage is formed out of sixteen blocks of excellent grazing country, twelve of which are on the Paroo River, and at the back of four of these on the east and west are two blocks of enormous extent on each side. The stations are very accessible, they are well watered, and the feed is of a most abundant and fattening description. There is plenty of salt and cotton bush and pigface, and sheep, both above and below these runs, thrive and fatten remarkably well. With the property will be sold about 3400 head of choice cattle, more or less; these will be mustered and delivered. This stock at the time when it was placed on the runs was conducted there at a great expense to secure them under the Act. There are good improvements. For sketch and further particulars apply at 78, King-street.

STORE and FAT CATTLE, on the Clarence, Barwin, and other parts of New South Wales, also in various parts of Queensland, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

51,760 EWES of various ages, in large and small lots, on Darling Downs stations.
10,600 ditto ditto, on the Burdekin, Burnett, and Leichhardt
44,390 weaners, equal sexes or otherwise, on the Downs and Burnett
69,500 store wethers, chiefly on the Darling Downs
1,700 choice young rams, from the best stud flocks in Queensland.
For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, the EATONSWILL STATION, in the Clarence River district, together with 3500 head of cattle. For further particulars apply to JOHN BINNY and CO., 131, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 1200 Wethers, 2½ years old.
1350 Maiden Ewes.
1700 aged Ewes, with 1200 lambs at foot.
Now running at Emu Creek, New England. Apply to JAMES MARK, Esq., Emu Creek; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

THE COMO ESTATE, South Yarra.—This well-known and most desirable PROPERTY, comprising Mansion and fifty-two acres of ground, is now for SALE, and immediate possession can be given.
It is bounded by the Gardiner's Creek road on one side, as far as the intersection of Williams-road, along which it descends to the river's bank, and has a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile to the Yarra Yarra.
If not sold within two months from this date, it will be subdivided into allotments of sizes to suit purchasers; of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.
For particulars and cards to view, apply to H. SELWYN SMITH, 122, Collins-street West; and, as to title, to Messrs. KLINGENDER, CHARSLEY, and LIDDLE, solicitors, Bank-place.
Melbourne, 18th March.

FOR SALE.—To be sold, to close a partnership, with or without stock, those first-class STATIONS, known as Wardry and North Wardry, in the Lachlan district; these valuable runs have a frontage to the Murrumbidgee of upwards of eight miles, by 23 miles in depth, containing 119,232 acres, or 184 square miles; these runs have been surveyed, and their boundaries properly defined, and are surrounded by the well-known runs of Howe, Walker, and Co., Taylor and Loughman's, "Burrabogie;" Rudd's, "Howlong;" and Kirk and Goldborough's. There are two homesteads, each homestead contains 320 acres of purchased land; on one of the homesteads there is a neat cottage, containing six rooms, with kitchen and store, and a stockyard, with swinging gates, equal to any in the colony, capable of working 3000 head of cattle; also, a large paddock fenced in, containing several thousand acres; and on the other homestead, there is also a neat cottage, containing four rooms, with kitchen, dairy, store, barn, and stable, with a substantial stockyard, cultivation paddock, and two grass paddocks, fenced in. These runs have been used as cattle runs, and it is well known that from 1100 to 1200 head of fat cattle have been taken off annually, and regularly realised the highest prices in Melbourne markets. These runs are remarkably well adapted for sheep, which can run in flocks of from 3000 to 4000. No disease was ever known in the neighbourhood; the country consists of saltbush, cotton bush, well grassed plains, and various fattening herbs. Steamers pass by both of the homesteads, and land cargo. These first class runs are so well known that further description is unnecessary. For full particulars, apply to WILLIAM RAY, Campbelltown; or to EDWARD RAY, on the station.

LAND FOR SALE.—1750 acres, heavily timbered, near Richmond, bounded by the Nepean and Grose Rivers. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GUEST, auctioneer, Richmond.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Strong Useful Colts, from Goulburn.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from George H. Thorn, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
25 head of strong useful unbroken stock, in good condition, and adapted for first-class hackneys and harness horses.

The celebrated A T Brand.

At Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY, April 12th, at 2 o'clock.

35 Heavy Draught Colts.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Captain Turner to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on TUESDAY, April 12th, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of strong draught colts—a much better draft than has been brought down for some years.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, April 14th, at 2 o'clock.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by James Giles, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, April 14th, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of good useful horses, fit for heavy draught, carriage pairs, and hackneys.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

100 head Fitzgerald's Horses.
At the Camperdown Yards.

First batch, FRIDAY, April 1st.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at the above Yards,
The first batch of this season's horses, bred by the Hon. R. Fitzgerald, consisting of 30 colts and fillies.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from William M'Kenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullager's, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Charles Hughes, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullager's at 11 o'clock,
280 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Charles Esther to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
180 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, fat calves, lambs, pigs, porkers, and roosters, poultry, and all kinds of live stock.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool and Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
54 bales wool
Lot sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Flock Beds
Blankets
Rugs, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Immigration Depot, Hyde Park, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp,
Beds, blankets, and rugs.

Gold and Silver Watches
Guns, Revolvers, and Pistols
Platedware, Cutlery
Boxes of Clothing
Boots and Shoes.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

THURSDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock, Botany Road, near the Old Tollbar, Redfern.

By order of the Executors of John Juansing, late Government Chinese Interpreter.

First-rate Horse, for carriage or saddle; Saddle and Bridle, and quantity of Household Furniture, Gold Rings, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the executors of John Juansing, to sell by auction, on the premises, Botany Road, THIS DAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

THURSDAY, 2 o'clock, top of William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, at the top of William-street, Woolloomooloo, a quantity of grocery, comprising
Tea, sugar, flour, pickles, oil, butter, bacon, mustard, salt, vinegar, candles, soap, starch, blue, pepper, currants, raisins, bottled fruits, spices, and first-class coffee-mill, scales, weights, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of B. Isaac.

MR. HENRY VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Market-street West,
A large quantity galvanised iron and zinc works, &c.; tinware, benches, and sundries.

On FRIDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock.

Fancy Goods,
For unreserved sale.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock precisely,
7 cases fancy goods.
Further particulars in to-morrow's issue.

On FRIDAY, April 1st, at 12 o'clock.

Iron Bedsteads
Children's Cots
Ironmongery and Saddlery, &c.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 12 o'clock,
Twenty cases iron bedsteads, and children's cots.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 4th April.

To Boot and Shoemakers
To Storekeepers and others.

Just landed ex Highflyer, from London.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of first-class boots and shoes, just landed ex Highflyer, from London, and manufactured expressly for this market.
Comprising
Ladies' cashmere side-spring boots, pd., 2 to 7
Ladies' cashmere side-spring boots, sets 2 to 7, pd., seal-side-spring boots, T.B., topped, 11 to 1
Gents' sprigged calf wellingtons, concave toes
Gents' dress kid side-springs, kid goloshed, T.B., striped, round toes
Gents' middling kid side-springs, C.G., M.K. button, striped and crimped, round toes
Middling kid side-springs, C. goloshed, round toes
Dress kid side-spring shoes, T.B., round toes
Dress kid side-spring shoes, T.B., crimped, round toes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 4th April.

To Boot and Shoemakers and others.

Shoe Thread.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of shoe thread, comprising
Nos. 1, 2, 3 shoe thread, 3 ply
Nos. 3, 4 patent ditto, 8 ply
No. 5 ditto ditto, 16 ply, and
No. 6 closing ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 5th April.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Hatters, Storekeepers, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c., now landing.
Particulars in a future issue.

On an Early Day Next Week.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans, and others.

Unreserved Sale of Wines and Spirits.
To close a consignment account.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day next week,
Without the slightest reserve,
Several parcels of wines and spirits.
To close a consignment account.
Particulars in a future issue.

On an Early Day.

ASSORTED IRONMONGERY and HOLLOW-WARE.
Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day,
Invoices of assorted ironmongery and hollowware.
Now landing.
Particulars in a future issue.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Scales and Weights, &c.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 31st March.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 780, George-street, near the Haymarket, THIS DAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Consisting of tea, sugar, rice, currants, groats, Eleme and Muscatel raisins, bottled fruits, sardines, salmon, lobster, oysters, white herrings, starch, vermicelli, maccaroni, confectionery, olives, pickles, vinegar, jams, salad oil, Worcestershire sauce, sperm and mould candles, candied peel, vestas, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, March 31.

Mauritius Sugars.

365 Bags
Crystals
Counters
Finest Ration.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Thomas Brown, damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 271, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
356 bags Mauritius, crystal, and counter sugars.
F—53 bags sugar
G—46 ditto ditto
K—11 ditto ditto
L— 6 ditto ditto
A— 7 ditto ditto
C—57 ditto ditto
H—14 ditto ditto
M— 8 ditto ditto
B— 7 ditto ditto
D— 7 ditto ditto
E—39 ditto ditto
I— 3 ditto ditto
J—20 ditto ditto
N—32 ditto ditto
O—24 ditto ditto
P— 1 ditto ditto
Q—30 ditto ditto.
356
Terms, cash.

Damaged Witney Capes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Highflyer, Smith, master, from London.

THURSDAY, 31st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 31st,
HXXC over HW over 5
208—16 grey and dark witney capes
6 mixed ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Flannels, Blankets, Winter Robes
Reefers, Suits, Scotch Twills, &c., &c.

Without any Reserve.

On THURSDAY, the 31st, and FRIDAY, the 1st,
At 11 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, without any reserve, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 31st, and on FRIDAY, the 1st, at 11 o'clock positively,
Imitation and saxony welsh flannels
Coloured and printed ditto
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 super blankets
11-4 and 12-4 extra super ditto
Scarlet, gentian, and brown blankets
Winter robes, various
Clan tartans, ditto
American reefers, all qualities
Gents' winter suits
Scotch twill shirts
Tweed and crimean shirts
30-inch canvas
36, 38, and 40 inch extra forfars
Window muslins
Felt hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

Rich Black Silk Velvets
Ditto Broche Reps
All Wool and Silk ditto
Poplin ditto.

THURSDAY, 31st, at 12 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 31st,
1 case black silk velvets
3 ditto rich fancy reps.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

The Largest Shipment of the Season,
Now Landing.
From several well-known manufacturers, and suitable for the present demand.

On TUESDAY, the 5th, at 11 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
The largest shipment of the season, consisting of almost every line required by the trade.
Terms at sale.

Adelaide Wheat.
On account of whom it may concern.
813 Sacks Wheat.
Ex Sea Nymph, Pendleton, master, from Adelaide.
Damaged by sea water.

For Sale by Auction, at Moore's Wharf,
THURSDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at Moore's Stores, Moore's Wharf, THIS DAY, 31st March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
813 sacks wheat, ex Sea Nymph, from Adelaide, damaged by sea water, viz.,
197 sacks, very slightly damaged
376 ditto, slightly ditto
202 ditto, much ditto
38 ditto, very much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Important and very Extensive Sa[le]

FRIDAY, 1st April.

Three Hundred and Ninety-eight Pa[ckages]
Just arrived,
From the celebrated manufactu[rers]
Messrs. Bostock and Co.
Turner, Brothers, and Hyde
Homan and Co.
Richard Vernon, and
J. Hardcastle.
To the Trade and Country Buyer[s]

MR. W. DEAN has been favour[ed with in]structions from the importers to [sell by auc]tion, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Conn[ell streets, on] FRIDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
398 packages seasonable goods as above
Now landing.
Terms, liberal.

TUESDAY, 5th April.

Important Auction Sale of
Teas, Sugars, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores,
Fish, &c. Also,
Damaged Teas ex Greyhound.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by [auction, at] his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Con[nell streets,] on TUESDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
Damaged teas ex Greyhound. Also,
Sugars, teas, groceries, oilmen's stores,
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Produce Sales.

W. DEAN and CO. will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 31st March, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
And at their Stores, Circular Quay, TO-MORROW, Friday.
Casks tallow
Hides, bones, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool.

MR. BREWSTER will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
40 bales of wool and sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

Wool, Cotton, and Sheepskins.

DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, 31st March, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
100 bales wool
7 ditto cotton (ginned)
1500 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Goods on view from 9 o'clock until time of sale.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, corner of George-street and Church-hill, THIS DAY, Thursday, 31st March, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
364 bales wool
2000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

HYDE PARK.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE, fronting Elizabeth-street, and well known as the property of Dr. West.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Dr. West to let or sell the above splendid family residence, at present occupied by himself.
Cards to view may be had upon application to Messrs. MORT and CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

SKELLINGTHORPE.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
ST. PETER'S, COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, 6th April,
That first-class commodious family residence, SKELLINGTHORPE HOUSE, together with the grounds belonging thereto, containing an area of about three acres, having about 400 feet frontage to each side of Silver-street, a few yards from the Cook's River Road, and abutting on the garden grounds attached to the parsonage of St. Peter's Church.

SKELLINGTHORPE is well known as the residence of the late Mr. Upper, and is a well fitted and finished suburban property. It is brick-built, with slated roof, and contains verandah, hall, and 14 apartments, many of which are of considerable size, the fittings throughout are of varnished cedar.

Skellingthorpe is situated in a pretty rural neighbourhood, commanding an extensive view, and is only distant about three miles from Sydney, by a good road the whole distance.

Inspection of the property is invited prior to the sale, and cards to view for that purpose may be obtained at the rooms.
PLAN on view.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

PLANET DOWNS STATION,
COMET RIVER,
COLONY OF QUEENSLAND,
together with
22 000 SHEEP, more or less
1,600 CATTLE, more or less
30 HORSES, more or less.

Terms—Half cash, residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-fourth months, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 11 o'clock,
THAT MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY known as PLANET DOWNS, consisting of ELEVEN (11) BLOCKS OF COUNTRY, capable of depasturing
100,000 SHEEP,
with all necessary improvements required for carrying on a large sheep establishment, consisting of HOMESTEAD, WOOLSHED, HUTS, PADDOCKS, HURDLES, &c.
*** Full particulars of the above property will be published in a few days, in the meantime intending purchasers are requested to apply for any further information at the Rooms.

Day of Sale, April 7th.

Farm of 400 Acres of Land at Cabramatta, near to Bellfield, known as Henley Green, bounded by the lands of Messrs. Hoskings and Macarthur, and on the west side by the South Creek, at present occupied by Mr. O'Brien.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
A well-watered dairy farm, with improvements, granted originally to the late William Shelly, Esq., containing 400 acres, situated at Cabramatta, near to the village, and separated from it by the main road by the land of Mr. Hosking's 100-acre grant, which joins the northern boundary, 92 chains, extending to the South Creek; on the west it is bounded by the South Creek until it joins Hassall's Coventry Estate; then on the south by the lands of Moon and H. Macarthur, known as Eastwood; on the east it is bounded by lands granted to Mr. Hosking.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, April 7th.

County of St. Vincent, Sassafras Range, Braidwood and Shoalhaven Road, about 35 miles from Shoalhaven.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
Three farms on the road from Shoalhaven to Braidwood, a short distance from the village reserve, on the eastward of the Sassafras range.
A small farm of 23 acres 1 rood, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Street, as tenant. The land is of the finest quality, cleared, fenced, and well watered. On it is built a six-roomed weather-boarded house, shingled roof. There is a large garden, cattle yard, and several paddocks, fenced off.
A grant of 48 acres, granted to Frederick Orth, separated by a road from Condon's 19 acre 1 rood, having a frontage of 20 chains to a road 1 chain wide.
A grant of 48 acres adjoins lot 2, also granted by purchase to Frederick Orth.
These farms are said to be unsurpassed as to the quality of the soil and the abundance of grass. Well watered at all seasons.
Titles—Grants from the Crown by purchase. All will be sold in one lot.
A plan on view at the Rooms.

Day of Sale, April 7th.

A Comfortable and Substantial Two-storied Brick-built House, with Out-buildings and Garden, situated in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, near the Church, about five minutes' walk to the Railway, having a frontage also to Marsden-street 273 feet 10 inches, and bounded on the south by Hunter-street, known to every resident in Parramatta as Mrs. W. Shelley's property; now tenanted by Dr. Rutter. The house fronts Macquarie-street, contains a good entrance-hall, four large rooms, besides kitchen, washhouse, &c.; abundance of good water from a well. The stable and coach-house will be sold with the dwelling-house, and a portion of the back garden, extending to 138 feet from Macquarie-street.
The remaining portion of the Garden, having 138 feet frontage to Marsden-street, with a frontage of 76 feet 2 inches to Hunter-street, will be sold as Lot 2, after the dwelling-house is disposed of.
The Garden is a very productive one, and contains some choice fruit trees.
The Dwelling-house was faithfully built, and is now in very good repair, and occupied by a highly respectable tenant.
The situation has many other advantages besides its proximity to the railway. It is well adapted for the residence of a family wishing to retire from the bustle and noise of business pursuits, yet commanding all the comforts and protection of a town with the quietude of the country. Frontage to Macquarie-street 103 links, or 68 feet.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions to sell the above property by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock.
Title satisfactory.
For cards to view apply to the auctioneer.

To Th... se... at... vi...

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock,
A very desirable piece of land, sufficient for the erection of two shops and dwellings, in a busy part of the city, a few doors south of Market-street, in Sussex-street, directly opposite the wharves in that part of Darling Harbour where a great traffic in timber, coals, hay, grain, potatoes, butter, &c., is continually carried on.
The allotment has a frontage to the east side of Sussex-street of 62 links, or 41 feet, by a depth of 180 links, or 118 feet 10 inches; and is bounded on the north by premises now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Hodgson.
Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Auction Sale of Large Sized Organs, &c.,
Suitable for small Churches and Places of Worship.
Also, Rosewood, Walnut, &c., Pianofortes, by Cadby, Jackson and Paine, and other celebrated makers.

To the Clergy, Churchwardens, Musicians, Amateur Societies, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st March, 1864, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

ORGANS.

1 fine toned organ, suitable for moderate size church, comprising the following—
Keys CC to F, in alt, 6 stops
1 stop diapason, bass
2 ditto ditto, treble
3 open ditto
4 principal, 5 flute
6 fifteenth
Total, 300 pipes
2 composition pedals
Blowing pedal, likewise handle.
*** This organ has also a barrel movement attached with barrel containing 20 tunes and chants.
Also,
A superior toned organ, suitable for small places of worship, in stained oak case, with diaphered front—
From CC to F in alt
1 stop diapason
2 ditto open ditto
3 dulciana
4 principal
5 flute
6 fifteenth
Total, 300 pipes
3 composition pedals
4 blowing ditto, likewise
A blower by hand.

PIANOFORTES.

Rosewood cottage pianofortes, by Jackson and Paine, 6½ octaves
Cottage pianoforte, trichord, rosewood, 6½ octaves, by Jackson and Paine
Rosewood cottage pianofortes, by Cadby, patent iron trussed bracing, with all the modern improvements
Rosewood cottage pianofortes, by Cadby, with the latest improvements, &c.
*** The above can be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

AMERICAN TIMBER.

Comprising
Carpenters' clear boards
Clear pine boards, 1½ inch, undressed
Pitch pine, tongued and grooved, 1 inch, dressed.

For Sale by Auction,
On the Grafton Wharf,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864,
at half-past 2 o'clock.
JOHN G. COHEN, Licensed Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, April 1st, 1864.

York Hams.
To close an Account.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, April 1st, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases York hams.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 1st April, 1864.

Younger's Draught Ale
Younger's Draught Ale
Younger's Draught Ale.

To Close a Shipment.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, 1st April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
44 hogsheads Younger's draught ale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864.

Curled Horsehair.

To Furniture Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 casks best curled horsehair.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864.

*** Just in time for the Queen's Birthday.

Fireworks
Fireworks
Fireworks.
The best and largest description.

To Fancy Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A small invoice of fireworks, comprising
Rockets, 3 sizes; large wheels, reversibles, coloured lights, small triangles, &c.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 1st April, 1864.

Important Extensive and Positively Unreserved Auction Sale of
25 Packages of Iron Bedsteads,
Comprising a well selected assortment.
Just landed ex Strathdon.

To Ironmongers
To Furniture Buyers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.
No reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 packages of iron bedsteads, viz.:—
Japanned cane, green, blue, &c., French canopy iron bedstead, brass ornamented and pillars, 6.0 x 3.0, 6 6 x 4 6
Japanned green, black, &c., half-tester bedstead, 6.6 x 4 6
Japanned cane, marone, &c., canopy bedstead, brass vases and wood bowl castors, 6.6 x 4 0, 6.6 x 4 6
Japanned green, blue, &c., four-post bedstead, 6.6 x 4.6, double scroll head and foot rail, brass vases and castors
Japanned best blue, marone, &c., concave spiral tubes, four-post bedsteads, 6.0 x 4 6, 6.6 x 4 6
Japanned emerald green and parallel tube four-post bedstead, Prince of Wales head and foot rail, 6.6 x 4 6
Japanned emerald green, &c., parallel tube four-post bedstead, richly ornamented brass vases, &c., 6 6 x 4.0, 6.6 x 4 6
Japanned blue, &c., stump bedsteads, 6.6 x 3.6
Japanned blue, &c., French bedsteads, 6.6 x 4 6, brass vases, &c.
Japanned green, &c., folding bedsteads, &c.
*** Samples are now on view. Buyers are invited to inspect prior to the time of sale.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, 1st April, 1864.

40,000 Feet of American well-seasoned Timber, comprising
Carpenter's Boards
Clear Pine ditto
Pitch Pine, tongued and grooved, ditto.

Highly Important
To Timber Merchants
To Builders
To Contractors
And the Trade generally.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1864, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
5,000 feet carpenter's clear boards
20,000 feet first quality, 1½ inch, undressed clear pine
15,000 feet pitch pine, tongued and grooved, 1 inch, dressed.
*** Intending buyers are desired to inspect the above, now lying on the wharf.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st March.

To Timber Merchants, Cabinet Makers, Buyers for export, and others
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS AFTERNOON, on Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.
Ex Carrywell,
30,000 feet prime Richmond cedar.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
100 boxes Brandon's Nova sperm candles
100 ditto Gouda ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Nova Candles.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
156 boxes nova stearine candles, packed in chests of 12 boxes each.
Terms at sale.

Carb. Soda
Cream Tart.
Acid Tart.
Sulph. Copper
Epsom Salts.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

To Druggists, Country Storekeepers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Highflyer,
20 kegs bi-carbonate soda
5 cases tartaric acid, in jars
10 kegs cream tartar
10 ditto bluestone
5 ditto epsom salts.
Terms at sale.

Cheese.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Strathdon,
20 cases prime cheese.
Terms at sale.

Hams.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

On account of whom it may concern.
Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
13 cases York hams.
Terms, cash.

Ogleby's Sperm Candles.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
120 boxes Ogleby's diaphane sperm candles, 1-lb. packets.
Terms at sale.

Salmon
German Sausages.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

Ex Highflyer.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
5 cases Wix and Son's 1-lb. salmon
5 cases ditto 2-lb. ditto
2 cases genuine Bologna sausages, in tins.
Terms at sale.

Red Herrings.
Ex Strathdon.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
10 cases Morton's red herrings
10 cases Dearsley's ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilman's Stores
Provisions.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
1000 packages oilman's stores and general groceries.
Now landing ex Liberator, Strathdon, Highflyer, Corriemulzie, &c.
Terms at sale.

Corks.

A new Shipment, per Strathdon, for positive sale.

FRIDAY, 1st April.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wine Bottlers, Soda Water and Lemonade Makers, Country Storekeepers, Brewers, Vinegar Manufacturers, Coopers, Druggists, and others.

26 Bales.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
2 bales long velvet wine corks
3 ditto wine or ale ditto
4 ditto ale or soda water ditto
5 ditto taper ginger beer ditto
5 ditto bungs ditto
3 ditto butt taps
2 ditto barrel taps
1 ditto phial corks
1 ditto large ditto ditto.

The attention of buyers is particularly requested to this shipment of corks, direct from the manufactories of one of the first London cork cutters and importers, and comprising every description of cork, and all of the very best quality.
Terms at sale.

Oregon Pine.

Unreserved Sale of the Cargo of well-selected Oregon Pine,
Ex Richard Busteed, from Puget Sound.

TUESDAY, 5th April.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Shippers, Builders, and others.
On Circular Quay, foot of New Pitt-street.

Flooring Boards, 1 inch, T. and G.
Ditto ditto, 1½ ditto
Deck Plank Deals
Scantling, Quarterings
Heavy Timber
60 feet Spars, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, on Circular Quay, at the foot of New Pitt-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of Oregon pine timber, just arrived per Richard Busteed, direct from the mills, and now landing on Circular Quay, comprising—

BOARDS.

113,008 feet Oregon pine flooring boards, T. and G., 1 inch
19,043 ditto ditto ditto, 1½ inch
37,607 ditto ditto ditto rough ditto, 1 inch,

SCANTLING, &c.

10,022 feet pine scantling, 3 x 2
19,025 ditto ditto ditto, 4 x 3
8 072 ditto ditto ditto, 4 x 3
7 598 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 3
15,016 ditto ditto joists, 12 x 4.

DECK PLANK.

18,984 feet Oregon pine plank, 6 x 3.

DEALS.

8,281 feet Oregon deals, 9 x 3
8,687 ditto ditto, 10 x 3
14,571 ditto ditto, 11 x 3
16,488 ditto ditto, 12 x 3.

SPARS.

19,158 feet Oregon pine spars, 10 x 10
20,748 ditto ditto, 12 x 12
19,712 ditto ditto, 15 x 15.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, March 31st.

At the residence of P. N. Russell, ...street, Woolloomooloo.

Highly Important Sale by Auction.

Magnificent Household Furniture and Effects
Large and Valuable collection of Water Colors and Oil Paintings, by celebrated artists
Marble Statuary, Bronzes, Ornaments
Richly Cut Glass, Elegant China
Platedware of the most expensive description
Pianofortes, in walnut, by Broadwood and Sons
Carpets, Pier Glasses, Engravings
Handsome Brass State Bedstead, extra size
Marble Slab Washstands and Dressing Tables
Wardrobes, and every requisite for a gentleman's establishment. Also,
Carriages, Silver-mounted Harness, Horses, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from P. N. Russell, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 32, William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

DINING-ROOM.
GLASSWARE.

1 Wine glasses
2 Claret glasses
3 Squat champagnes
4 Ditto ditto
5 Hock glasses
6 Jelly and custard glasses
7 Cut tumblers
8 Cut tumblers
9 Finger glasses
10 Water caraffes and tumblers
11 Six salts
12 Sugar vase
13 Two quart and two pint cut decanters
14 Claret jug
15 Water jug and two goblets
16 Celery vase
17 Water jug and two goblets, frosted and cut
18 Two quart and two pint cut decanters
19 Centre dish and stand
20 Round glass dish
21 Four glass dishes

CHINA, &c.

22 White and gold china tea and coffee service
23 Red and gold dessert service
24 Dove and gold tea service
25 Blue and white dinner service
26 Blue and gold ditto
27 Covered jugs.

BEST QUALITY HEAVY PLATED KING'S PATTERN, FROM A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, CORNHILL.

28 Twelve table spoons
29 Eighteen ditto forks
30 Eighteen dessert forks
31 Eighteen dessert spoons
32 Two gravy spoons
33 One soup ladle
34 Four sauce ladles
35 Four salt spoons, gilt bowls
36 One mustard spoon
37 One sugar sifter
38 One sugar spoon
39 One butter knife
40 Eighteen teaspoons
41 One pair sugar tongs
42 Six egg spoons, gilt bowls
43 Richly chased Louis Quatorze coffee pot (bird button)
44 Tea pot
45 Sugar basin, gilt inside, to match
46 Cream jug, gilt inside
47 Tea kettle lamp and stand
48 Six-cup egg frames, queen's pattern
49 Bread basket
50 Cake basket, Victoria pattern
51 Twenty-four inch tea tray, shell pattern
52 Fourteen-inch round waiter
53 Two eight and half inch round waiters
54 Two pairs vine pattern bottle stands
55 Eight-glass Tudor cruet frame
56 Three-glass Tudor Victoria liquor frame
57 A richly chased classic pattern toast rack
58 Four Dresden pattern double dishes, with melon handles
59 One warmer to ditto top plate
60 Four Montrose pattern dish covers, melon handles
61 One Dresden pattern soup tureen
62 Claret jug
63 Two engraved Palmerstons
64 Two pairs nut crackers
65 Two pairs twisted knife rests
66 Three skewers
67 Nine wine and spirit labels
68 Eighteen pairs carved pearl handled dessert knives, richly chased, plated blades, and silver ferrules
69 Oak wainscot plate chest, lined with baize, patent lock
70 One ditto ditto
71 Two cake baskets
72 Two wine coolers
73 Very elegant epergne and stand.

SUNDRIES.

74 Moderator lamp
75 Moderator lamp
76 One ditto
77 Gasogine
78 Bread plate and knife
79 Tea and coffee pots
80 Bronze tea urn.

FURNITURE, ORNAMENTS, &c.

81 Spanish mahogany dining-table, manufactured by Snow, with stand and three spare leaves
82 Table cover
83 Dumb waiter
84 A silver-mounted ram's head with cairngorm and snuff-box, &c.
85 Handsome sideboard
86 Twelve Spanish mahogany chairs, covered in morocco
87 One morocco couch
88 One ditto ditto
89 One ditto sofa
90 Pair large dining tables
91 Pair handsome lustres
92 A marble clock, surmounted by a beautiful group in real bronze (subject, Maternal Caution)
93 Pair real bronze statuettes, Modesty and Vanity
94 Fender and irons
95 Two fire dogs (Colebrook Dale castings)
96 Large Brussels carpet
97 Two hearth rugs
98 Chess table
99 Two cornices and curtains
100 Two wire blinds
101 White blinds and rollers
102 Two cornices and curtains
103 White blinds and rollers
104 Rosewood card table
105 Fender and irons
106 Two bronze statuettes, Africa and America, with the option of taking lot 112
107 Bronze—The Combat
108 Verandah blinds.

HALL.

109 Very elegant electro-bronze hat and umbrella stand
110 Enamelled slate hall table
111 Real bronze statuette, The Spirit of the Rhine
112 Two bronze statuettes, Europe and Asia
113 Two hall chairs
114 Oilcloth
115 Hall lamps
116 Four door mats
117 Two bronzes
118 Horse and mare—group.

DRAWING-ROOM.

119 Pair richly cut gilt vases
120 Pair cut glass lustres
121 Ormulu clock under shade
122 Elegant pier glass
123 Handsome polished steel fender and irons
124 Green and gold flower vase
125 Two flowered water coolers
126 Elaborately carved walnut loo table, with carved plinth
127 Elegant walnut chiffoniere, with marble slab top and plate glass back and doors
128 Marquetrie inlaid work table
129 Walnutwood drawing-room suite, consisting of six chairs, one easy chair, victoria chair and lounge, covered in embossed silk damask
130 Magnificent inlaid buhl cabinet, beautifully painted
131 Pair Sevres china ornaments, under shades
132 Antique china scent jar
133 Antique vase
134 Marble statuette (The Dying Gladiator)
135 Parian marble bust (Maid of Athens)
136 Parian marble group, under shade
137 Walnut davenport
138 Pair walnut card tables
139 Chess table
140 Very handsome Japanese cabinet, curiously inlaid
141 One ditto
142 Two Indian chess chairs
143 Cut crystal eight-light chandelier for either gas or candles
144 Brilliant-toned semi-grand pianoforte in walnut, six and seven-eighths octaves, with the latest improvements, by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons
145 Music stool
146 Brussels carpet
147 Hearth rug
148 Three sets handsome brass cornices and curtains
149 Three sets white blinds.

UPPER HALL.

150 Hall chair
151 Two wool mats
152 Oilcloth stair carpet and rods to first landing
152½ Ditto from first to second landing

STUDY.

154 Letter rack
155 Fender and irons
156 Satinwood loo table
157 Library table, with drawers and pigeon-holes
158 Copying press
159 Two parian, life size busts, Her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort
160 Six chairs (tulip wood)
161 Settee
162 Reclining chair
163 Pair brass cornices and curtains
164 Small bore rifle, by Fiobert
165 Pair of duelling pistols and case
166 Spittoon
167 Carpet and rug
168 Writing desk
169 Card table
170 Bookcase and escritoire
171 Engraving, Angel's Whisper.

BEDROOM No 1.

172 Oval dressing glass, with marble slab
173 Bronze toilet table, with marble top
174 Pedestal cupboard
175 Round table
176 Box ottoman
177 Reclining chair
178 Couch
179 Two chairs
180 Engraving, Our Polly
181 Towel horse
182 Boot rack
183 Marble slab washstand, and furniture
184 Spanish mahogany wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door
185 Extra size handsome four-post tubular brass bedstead, 7 feet x 5 feet, with palliasse and curtains
186 Hair mattress
187 Bolster and pillows
188 Blankets
189 Fender and irons
190 Satinwood table, spiral pedestal
191 Ditto, ditto
192 Carpet.

DRESSING-ROOM.

193 Dressing-glass
194 Marble-top bronze table
195 Patent commode
196 Ship's chest drawers
197 Hip bath
198 Clothes basket
199 Large plunge bath, enamelled copper, in oak frame, with mahogany top
200 Oil-cloth.

BEDROOM No. 2.

201 Dressing glass, with box tray
202 Bronze dressing table, with marble top
203 Marble slab washstand, and furniture
204 Towel-horse
205 Reclining chair
206 Fender and irons
207 Two raised and coloured studies
208 Engraving (Origin of the Stocking Loom)
209 Two candlestick stands
210 Jewel casket
211 Tubular iron bedstead, palliasse, and curtains
212 Hair mattress
213 Bolster and pillows
214 Blankets
215 Mahogany chest drawers
216 One chair
217 Matting.

BEDROOM No. 3.

218 Sponge bath
219 Iron washstand, and furniture
220 Dressing glass
221 Dressing table
222 Easy chair
223 One chair
224 Canopy top bedstead
225 Oil painting
226 Canopy bedstead, with mattress, curtains, &c.
227 Cornice pole.

BEDROOM No. 4.

228 Half-tester, 4 feet 6 x 6 feet 6, iron bedstead, palliasse, mattress, &c.
229 Blankets
230 Loo table
231 Table cover
232 Washstand
233 Towel horse
234 Chair.

PANTRY AND VERANDAH.

235 Sundries
236 Sundries
237 Two tables, with marble tops
238 Two cages
239 Ladder
240 Bootjack.

KITCHEN.

241 Fender
242 Kitchen fountain
243 Large Russell's stove
244 Six dish covers
245 Kent's patent knife cleaner
246 Dresser and plate rack
247 Table
248 Four chairs
249 Scales and weights
250 Clock
251 Small brass clock
252 Two oval boilers
253 Hollowware
254 Ditto
255 Ditto
256 Tinware
257 Ditto
258 Ditto
259 Sausage machine
260 Ditto ditto
261 Jelly moulds
262 Crockery
263 Spirit lamp.

LAUNDRY.

264 Patent mangle
265 Meat safe
266 Ditto ditto
267 Two clothes horses
268 Set wire covers
269 Lot jars
270 Refrigerator.

STOREROOM.

271 Table
272 Table
273 Fire irons
274 Lamps
275 Jar of spirits of wine
276 Four bird cages
277 Apple parer
278 Pudding-making machine
279 Japanned canisters
280 Jelly pots
281 Brown jars
282 Tann's fireproof safe
283 Box tools
284 Lot paints
285 Dripstone
286 Washing tubs
287 Buckets
288 Benches
289 Brooms
290 Washing boiler
291 Sundries.

STABLES AND COACHHOUSE.

The following lots will be offered precisely at 2 o'clock.
292 Handsome bay charger, bred by Otto Baldwin, Esq.
293 Arab horse Selim, accustomed to carry a lady
294 Thoroughbred horse (Ryan's Jem Ford) the best hack in town, will carry a lady
295 Bay phaeton horse, perfectly quiet, and accustomed to town
296 Elegant hooded light phaeton, built by Hutchinson, Glasgow
297 Park phaeton for one or two horses
298 Set silver-mounted phaeton harness, patent tugs
299 Ditto ditto
300 Chaff cutter
301 Barrow
302 Carriage lift
303 Stable implements

HIGHLY VALUABLE AND RARE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLOURS, BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

The following lots will be offered precisely at 4 (four) o'clock.

J. S. PROUT.
304 Water-colour, Macquarie Creek, from Millpool, Hobart Town.
J. S. PROUT.
305 Macquarie Creek, between Macquarie and Liverpool streets, Hobart Town.
J. S. PROUT.
306 View from upper end of Davey-street.
J. S. PROUT.
307 Outskirts of Hobart Town.
J. S. PROUT.
308 On Macquarie Creek.
J. S. PROUT.
310 Mount Wellington.
J. S. PROUT.
311 Fern Tree Valley.
J. S. PROUT.
312 Looking up the Valley.
J. S. PROUT.
313 Grass-tree Hill.
MONTAGU STANLEY.
314 The Rumbling Bridge, near Dollar; a magnificent picture, one of the finest works of this highly talented master.
MACNEIL MACLEAY.
315 View in the Highlands; very spirited, and true to nature.
MONTAGU STANLEY.
316 Scene in Cadzow Forest.
J. RITCHIE.
317 The First Voyage.
J. C. WINTOUR.
318 Landscape; a bit in the Highlands.

319 Landscape Cottage and Figures.
OSTADE.
320 Dutch Boors Carousing.
CAMERON.
321 View on the Forth, Stirling in the distance.
LANCRET.
322 Fete Champetre.
WEIR.
323 Fisherman's Cabin.
TUDGAY.
324 Sunday Morning.
TUDGAY.
325 Battle of Trafalgar.
TUDGAY.
326 Battle of the Nile.
TUDGAY.
327 Morning after the Engagement.
TUDGAY.
328 Loss of the s.s. Prince, in Balaclava Bay.
TUDGAY.
329 The Chase.
TUDGAY.
330 The Wreck.
TUDGAY.
331 The Chesapeake and Shannon.
TUDGAY.
332 Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition, ... and Terror.
TUDGAY.
333 Battle of the Nile, night view.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained on application. The House is to let.

THIS DAY, March 31st, at 2 o'clock.

At the Residence of P. N. Russell, Esq., No. 32, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

Handsome Bay Charger, bred by Otto Baldwin, Esq.
Arab Horse Selim, accustomed to carry a lady
Thorough-bred Horse (Ryan's Jem Ford), will carry a lady
Bay Phaeton Horse, perfectly quiet, and accustomed to town
Elegant Hooded Light Phaeton, built by Hutchinson, Glasgow
Park Phaeton, for one or two horses
Set Silver-mounted Phaeton Harness, patent tugs
Ditto ditto
Chaff-cutter
Barrow
Carriage Lift
Stable Implements.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from P. N. Russell, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 32, William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, Thursday, 31st instant, at 2 o'clock prompt,
The whole of his horses, carriages, &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Removed to Rooms for the convenience of sale.

Iron Girder Seats
Handsome Sideboard
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch
Rosewood Pianoforte
Loo Table, Dining Table
Large Carpet and Rug
Chimney Glass, Dressing Glass
Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Bedroom Furniture, and
A Quantity of useful Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects, the property of a ... leaving Sydney.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 1st April.

IMPORTANT SALE. — CI[TY AND] SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, at ... Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock.
FORBES and ANN STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Four two-story Houses, Nos. 109, 111, 1... and 115, Forbes-street, at the corner of Ann-... yards above William-street.

DOWLING AND JUDGE STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Large block of Land, nearly one quarter ... fronting the above streets, near William-... together with Cottage thereon, occupied by ...

MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH.—The ... Retreat Inn, a few feet from Campbell-street.

BALMAIN. — Cottage and Land, Nicholson-street, known as the residence of Mr. Beeston, adjoining the property of Mr. Edward Hunt.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

GLEN ALICE ESTATE.

CAPERTEE, COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY FARM, containing 1760 ACRES, on Umbiella Creek, between Bowenfels and Mudgee, surrounded by the well-known grants of Messrs. Lawson, Jamison, Simeon Lord, Dalmahoy Campbell, J. S. Rodd, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the ... April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land containing 1760 acres, part of the County of Roxburgh, Dr. James Bowman's grant, known as GLEN ALICE; together with all the improvements thereon.
The land is well watered by the Umbiella Creek, is fit either for agricultural or dairy purposes, and has been divided into paddocks.
There is a cottage on the estate containing 5 rooms and hall; also verandah and cellar—detached kitchen, and other outbuilding at the rear.
Plan of the above land may be inspected, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms.
TITLE, unquestionable.
Full particulars may be obtained from H. Burton Bradley, Esq., solicitor, Margaret-street.

BALMAIN EAST.

COTTAGE and LAND, NICHOLSON-STREET, known as the RESIDENCE of Mr. BEESTON, and adjoining the property of EDWARD HUNT, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK of LAND, having 58 feet frontage to NICHOLSON-STREET, BALMAIN, with a depth of 120 feet, upon which is erected a COMFORTABLE BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah, hall, four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with garden, large yard, well of good water, &c., at the rear. Upwards of one half of the street frontage is still vacant, and available for building purposes.
This property is for positive sale, and well worthy the attention of parties seeking a real INVESTMENT or RESIDENCE in this favourite improving suburb.
It is pleasantly situated, having the north-eastern aspect, is surrounded by first-class properties, and within five minutes' walk of the steam ferries.
Plan, and full particulars, at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FRANCIS AND RILEY STREETS, W[OOLLOO]MOOLOO.

VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENT O[F LAND], Riley and Francis streets, close to Hyde [Park].

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, portion of block ... estate, bounded on the east by Riley-street ... south side of Francis-street 40 feet, and on ... by the south side of Francis-street 72 feet.
The above is one of the choicest unoccupied blocks of land in the city. It is surrounded by population, and is well adapted for business, and being also close to Hyde Park, and the city, it is equally favourable for sites for good dwellings, which would, from the eligible position, readily command highest current rentals.
Full particulars of title, &c., can be obtained of ... DAWSON, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Executors of the late Thomas ...

SUSSEX-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND at the corner of Sussex and Union streets, together with the extensive ... known as the DWELLING-HOUSE and ... FACTORY of Mr. W. S. ALLEN, M.L.A.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land on the east side of Sussex-street, bounded on the west by Sussex-street 58 feet, on the east by M'Dermott's lot 57 feet ..., the north by Union-street 55 feet, on the ... Handley's lot 48 feet. The whole containing ... square feet, or thereabouts, on which are ... extensive premises, principally built of brick, ... of a dwelling-house fronting Sussex-street, ... ing five rooms, kitchen and cellar; also two ... the Candle Factory, and other buildings, ... Mr. W. S. Allen, M.L.A.
The whole of this valuable corner City property ... in the market for bona fide sale to the highest bidder ... lot, and being in a favourable position, fronting ... thoroughfare, close to the harbour and wharfs, ... attention of capitalists is directed to it.
TITLE unexceptionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. NORTON & BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

ORIGINAL MUTILATED

NEW ZEALAND.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

THE Monarch barque, Captain Jamison, from Auckland, brings papers of Saturday, the 19th instant.

The *New Zealander* of that date says it is reported in Auckland that the Maories have evacuated their position at Maungatautari. This rumour requires confirmation, although it is by no means improbable that they will abandon this place, as they have before deserted so many other strong positions.

The Government have resorted to the very questionable expedient of arming some of the friendly natives; about forty stand having been sent down for the use of those near Rotorua.

The occupation by our troops of the rebel positions of Paterangi, and Piko-Piko, has revealed the extraordinary fact, that though the Maories had exhausted all the resources of the art of fortification, in the front of their positions, they had entirely neglected the rear, which was left totally unprotected. This is the more remarkable, as there were no natural impediments offered to an attacking force coming from that direction. Such a combination of a high degree of skill, with utter negligence, is hard to be accounted for.

The evacuation of these commanding positions has enabled the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops from the camp at Te Rori. This is a fortunate circumstance, as that camp was found to be the most unhealthy of all in the district of the Waipa.

A slight skirmish has taken place between six of the Forest Rangers and some Maories whom the Rangers had fallen in with at a village a few miles distant from Kihikihi. So far as is known, no lives were lost.

The military train with two howitzers, four large mortars, and numerous ammunition waggons, arrived at Drury, on Friday night last (March 11th), and proceeded towards the front on Saturday morning.

The *New Zealand Herald* of the 19th instant, supplies some additional items of news.—

Referring to the skirmish which it was rumoured had taken place between the Queen and King natives, at Tauranga, that paper says:—

It is quite true that the Arawas and Ngatiporous have had an engagement, in which our friends the Arawas have come off victorious. The loss of the enemy is stated at not less than twelve killed and nearly fifty wounded. Our allies lost four killed and had either five or six men wounded.

No more convincing proof of fidelity to our cause, and loyalty to our Queen, and of repose in English faith could be given than that now afforded by these loyal Arawas, who, relying on our promises of support, are spilling their blood in our cause.

The force dispatched from the camp at Tauranga, to take possession of Maketu, consisted of 200 men, under the command of Major Colville, of the 43rd Regiment. They are strongly entrenched at Maketu, about four hundred yards from the river, and on the site of an old pah, in a position where they may bid defiance to any Maori assailants who may venture to try their hand at a siege, or who desire to signalise themselves in the dangers of a "forlorn hope."

Our Te Awamutu correspondent mentions that 200 men left Rangariri on the 13th, to join their respective companies here, comprising detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 12th and 70th Regiments, so that the question that is being agitated generally here now—whether we are to make another move before winter fairly sets in, or whether we are to settle down at once, and defer further toil and trouble till the spring—will soon receive a practical solution. All appearances seem to point to continued activity for some time longer.

A general hospital for the colonial forces has been established in Auckland. It is under the care of Dr. Goldsboro, who has, since the 1st of the present month, attended to 937 patients, and has daily about forty-five visiting patients besides to see. Nothing (says the *Herald*) could be more complete than the arrangements made for the comfort of the in-patients; lying in comfortable beds, and having a good staff of attendants, and well-cooked food of the lightest and most nourishing description, such as soup, meat, and potatoes, with pudding and a bottle of beer or an allowance of wine that amounts to two glasses and a half, for those whose convalescent state requires support—the condition of the poor fellows would be almost enviable if it were not for the cause of their sojourn there.

THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.

PAPERS to the 10th instant have come to hand from Dunedin.

The weather has been very severe for the season and most of the higher hills were covered with snow, those in the Lammerlaw district having two feet of snow upon them.

The gold escort arrived in Dunedin on the 8th current, with gold as follows:—

	oz.	dwt.
Queenstown	1839	15
Arrow	1358	0
Dunstan	3951	0
Mount Ida	488	10
Mount Benger	332	15
Hamilton's	3733	0
Tuapeka	2375	3
Waitahuna	347	0
West Taieri	378	18
Woolshed	122	0
Total	14 936	3

At Queenstown there was about an equal quantity remaining with that brought down; only one bank having sent its gold.

The rivers were falling rapidly and diggers were in great expectation of procuring large quantities of gold. It was expected that in a few weeks, and in the absence of any heavy fall of rain, the Molyneux would be as low as when Hartley and Riley first discovered gold on its banks. A fall of seven feet in the perpendicular was all that was required before the beach claims would again become workable. At Manuherika also, diggers were anxiously waiting the falling of the river.—*Otago Daily Times.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT INVERCARGILL (N. Z.), AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.

(*From the Southland News, March 5.*)

WE have to record the most disastrous event which has yet befallen our populous town. An extensive conflagration has laid waste a large portion of one of our principal streets, and added to the destruction of property a lamentable loss of life. Early on Tuesday morning the appearance of dense clouds of smoke gave the first alarm of fire, and in an incredibly short space of time the work of destruction was complete. Rapid, almost lightning-like in its effect, the fire which originated in the rear of the Excelsior Hotel, Tay-street, extended itself along the entire block of buildings towards the east end of the town. The wide space between the Union Bank and the burning range gave hope at first it might be preserved, but the wind from the south-west seemed to acquire force with the progress of the fire, and the flames overleaped the chasm and laid hold of the beautifully constructed but inflammable building. The exertions of those present were of no avail, it was, so to speak, consumed like a fabric of tissue paper. In one brief half-hour a range of buildings—comprising the Excelsior Hotel, the printing establishment of the *Invercargill Times*, Spencer and Co.'s kerosene and lamp warehouse, Neustadt, tobacconist, the Criterion Hotel and Concert Hall, and finally the Union Bank—were levelled to the ground, the stacks of chimneys only remaining upright and skeleton like in the midst of the glowing embers. The most distressing portion of the misfortune remains to be told, in the fact that two if not more lives were sacrificed to the devouring element, the sufferers being females. Nothing could, however, be done, the flames had extended with such fierceness that it was impossible to approach the spot where the poor creatures were known to be, and attention was given in the meantime to the preservation of the other buildings in the line of street. The Volunteer Fire Brigade was early on the spot, and the hook and the ladder apparatus was brought into requisition. After some delay, an engine was brought to aid in checking the fire, but a deficiency of water and an accident to the hose rendered its service of little avail. Under the circumstances it was considered necessary to pull down the premises of Mr. K. Rose, bookseller, and the work of destruction was commenced by willing hands.

As the fire subsided strenuous exertions were made to recover the bodies of the two unfortunate women who were known to have been left in the Excelsior Hotel. And here we may properly turn to the account given by Mr. Hall, the landlord—husband of one of them, who was saved by his own daring and activity. He states that about midnight his wife and the barmaid retired to their respective bedrooms, leaving him in company with a few friends. Between two and three o'clock in the morning they left the place, with the exception of a Mr. Quinton, who laid down on the sofa in the parlour, as it was too late for him to go home. Mr. Hall then retired to bed, and fell asleep. Shortly after six o'clock, he was suddenly aroused by the voice of the barmaid, Bessie, calling out the place was on fire. He then jumped out of bed, calling on his wife and the barmaid to follow him. He rushed down stairs and tried to get out at the back door, but was at first unsuccessful; at length he opened the door and got out. He thought of trying to get back into the house, but the flames were too strong; a ladder was lying on the ground, but he could not lift it, by reason of his hands being so severely burned. He then called out to those in the house, but obtained no answer, and then he ran round the street for help. Mr. Quinton had been aroused by Mr. Hall who called out to him to save his wife, but he had barely time to reach the window of the room in which he slept (over the bar) and drop himself into the street. After considerable exertion, the bodies of the two females were at length extricated, locked in each others arms, but so terribly burned that not more than the outline of the human form could be distinguished. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the poor girl fell a victim to the fire, in a heroic endeavour to rescue her mistress.

The amount of property destroyed it is difficult to arrive at. We are inclined, however, to think it rather under than over-estimated at £15,000. The whole of the buildings consumed were of recent construction, expensively built and finished, the Union Bank being the most striking in its architectural appearance of any we possessed. The buildings were insured as follows:—Union Bank, £3000, leaving an estimated deficit of £1000; Neustadt's, tobacconist, £400, deficit £500; *Invercargill Times* office, £1000, deficit £5000; Excelsior Hotel, £500, deficit £1000; Spence and Company, uninsured, estimated loss £1800; Criterion Hotel and Concert Hall, £500, deficit £2000. Besides the above, the premises and stocks of Messrs. K. Rose and S. Otto were much injured—the first by the endeavours which were at one time made to raze it, with the view of checking the fire; the latter by the hasty removal, and water thrown on to save them from the fire. The claims on the insurance companies will fall as follows:—Imperial, £1200; New Zealand, £1300; Royal, £1000; Colonial Assurance, £100; Northern, £1300; Australasian, £500.

A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ADVENTURER IN TROUBLE.

(*From the S. A. Weekly Chronicle, March 19.*)

AT the Middlesex Sessions, on the 20th of January, an old South Australian adventurer turned up in the person of Mr. Edward Bathurst, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The report of the proceedings extending to over a column of small type appears in the *Times* of January 21. He was described in the calendar as "gentleman," and was indicted for fraudulently obtaining by false pretences various sums of £10, £25, £29, &c., all with intent to defraud. In addition to the special cases selected for the prosecution a dozen tradesmen were in waiting, ready to prefer others, and all eager to explain the way in which they had been swindled. The first case taken was one for uttering a cheque for £10 drawn on Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.'s Bank, and afterwards obtaining £10 on it from one Paul Akers, manager to Mr. Cooper, chemist, whom he assured of his having abundant funds at the Bank to meet it. Bathurst had, indeed, some time previously opened an account at the Bank in question, but he had overdrawn to the amount of £82. Mr. Roberts had written to Bathurst, informing him that his account was overdrawn, and that no cheques of his would be honoured; but notwithstanding this caution he continued to draw cheques, which reached the bank through the medium of other banks, into which they had been paid by the parties cashing them. Mr. Bathurst's correspondence with Mr. Roberts is very characteristic. We subjoin this part of the evidence.—

Mr. Henry Christopher Roberts said: I am one of the partners in the firm of Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., of 15, Lombard-street, bankers. The prisoner called upon me about the 11th of September, and represented that he was a friend of a Mr. Wilkinson, a gentleman living in Scotland, with whom I am acquainted, and I allowed him to open an account, believing his statement to be true. He said that he had just come from India, and that the account would only be a temporary one, as he was going back to India in six months. About the 24th of October I wrote to the prisoner to the effect that he need not draw any more draughts upon us, as they would not be honoured. In answer to that letter I received the following reply:—

"Albion Hotel, Cockspur-street, October 2, 1863.

"Dear Sir,—Bathurst Wilkinson has some money for me, which he undertakes, in writing to me, to forward at latest in November, next month, and I have asked him to do so to you. If my small account at your great bank may happen at any time during this intervening time to show for a few days together any slight balance of drafts over payments in, kindly stay the ledger-keepers from pouncing indignantly on the deficiency, which, moreover, if indeed it were created, I should not count exclusively on the above remittance to cancel.

"Yours faithfully,
"EDWARD BATHURST.

"H. C. Roberts, Esq."

Subsequently the following letters were received from the prisoner:—

"October 16, 1863.

"Dear Sir,—Your note of the 14th instant followed me into Oxfordshire, whence I return almost immediately to London, and will arrange with you on the subject of it. I fear much you think I am using you very ill, but on this more anon. As I have relinquished hotel quarters and shall not engage them anew, will you kindly wait until I acquaint you personally with my place of abode in town, in order to prevent the probable miscarriage of communications addressed to me as heretofore.

"Yours very faithfully,
"EDWARD BATHURST.

"H. C. Roberts, Esq."

Albion Hotel, Cockspur-street, Oct. 26, 1863.

"Dear Sir,—I have received your note of the 24th, and I thank you for its friendly tone. I find myself in balance to you £82 2s. 6d. I did not propose before the coming month to exceed £100, but in order forthwith to comply with the request you convey I will dispose to a sufficient extent of some foreign shares, which I should have preferred to hold, anticipating small sums soon to come to me from several sources. I believe the sale of securities is quite out of the banking province, and in that case will you add to your experienced kind offices by referring me to some broker on whom I may rely?

"Yours very faithfully,
"EDWARD BATHURST.

"H. C. Roberts, Esq."

"Albion Hotel, Cockspur street, Oct. 28, 1863.

"Dear Sir,—Do not think I am neglecting your kindly note of the 25th, which I should have already answered in person, but from a delay in an answer which I should have had to-day from a relative, arising, as I but just learn, from his absence on a visit from his place in the country. I will see you very shortly.

"Very faithfully yours,
"EDWARD BATHURST.

"H. C. Roberts, Esq.

"Cockspur-street, November 3, 1863.

"Dear Sir,—Will you kindly cause to be given to the bearer the pass-book you had the goodness to direct to be made out, or, if it is not written up, I will come or send to-morrow. Some of my draughts have come back on me already, and I am told of more, although none have been drawn since your first communication on the subject of overdraught.

"Yours very faithfully,
"EDWARD BATHURST.

"H. C. Roberts, Esq."

"Vicarage, Marston St. Lawrence, near Banbury, November 29, 1863.

"Sir,—Oblige me by holding my cheque for £10, passed to you yesterday on Messrs. Roberts, until I return to town on Tuesday. I learn that some payments which should have been made already have been delayed a few days, and immediately I come back I will either ask you to send it on, or will retire it, as may appear from my pass-book to be necessary.

"Yours faithfully,
"EDWARD BATHURST.

"Mr. Cooper."

It appears that Bathurst bolted from the Albion Hotel, whence the foregoing polite letters were dated, leaving his bill unpaid. Mr. Metcalfe, for the prisoner, made an ingenious defence, the gist of which was that as Mr. Roberts addressed Bathurst as "Dear Sir," the present prosecution was cruel and unjust! The jury found Mr. Bathurst guilty, whereupon Mr. Montague Williams stated to the Court that it was believed that the prisoner had been convicted of a similar offence in Australia, which he should be able to prove if the sentence was postponed until next session.

The Assistant Judge said he would certainly defer passing sentence, because he was anxious to know something of the prisoner, and whether his statement of having come from India was true or not.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Union Inn, Lane Cove Road, yesterday, touching the death of Jane Smith. Deceased was two years of age, the daughter of a gardener. She died on Tuesday morning from an affection of the glands of the throat. Verdict: "Died from natural causes."

ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS.—The annual elections of churchwardens took place in the respective parishes on Tuesday last, and the following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—St. James's: the Hon. C. Kemp, M.L.C., and Messrs. Martyn and Hemming. St. Philip's: Messrs. H. Allen, A. Stuart, and the Hon. J. Campbell, M.L.C. St. Andrew's: Messrs. Beilby and Allerton. St. John's (Darlinghurst): Messrs. E. Allen, M. H. Stephen, and E. B. Cornish. Holy Trinity: Messrs. Flavelle, Hixson, and Roberts. St. Michael's (Surry Hills): Messrs. B. Lumsdaine, Horsley, and Allum. St. Paul's (Redfern): Dr. Renwick, and Messrs. Joseph Cook and Alexander Gordon. St. Matthias's (Paddington): Messrs. Archibald Campbell and James Lennon. St. Mark's (Darling Point): Messrs. J. S. Willis, T. W. Smart, and the Hon. R. Johnson, M.L.C. St. Mary's (Balmain): Messrs. E. W. Cameron, H. B. Cotton, and Jacques. St. Peter's (Newtown): Messrs. John Chalder, J. F. Church, and Richard Riley. St. Stephen's (Camperdown): Messrs. W. Crane, C. Rolleston, and Dr. Sedgwick. St. Leonard's (North Shore): Messrs. E. M. Sayers, R. Gilfillan, and Francis Lord. St. Ann's (Hunter's Hill): Messrs. C. E. Jeanneret, and P. M'Coy. St. Jude's (Randwick): Messrs. J. S. Leathes, J. Richardson, and S. H. Pearce.

FUNERAL.—AUSTRALASIAN HOLY CATHOLIC GUILD of ST. MARY and ST. JOSEPH.—The Brethren of the above Society and the Members of the Juvenile Guild are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the Rev. JOSEPH F. O'DONOGHUE. The procession to move from St. Patrick's Church, at a quarter to three o'clock, THIS DAY, March 31st.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Rev. JOSEPH FRANCIS O'DONOGHUE, are invited to attend his funeral, which will move from St. Patrick's Church, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 31st instant, at 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. DENIS CALLAGHAN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Wife; to move from his residence, No. 171, Cumberland-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-st.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES HEAGNEY are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed daughter JULIA ANN, the procession to move from his residence, Albert-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, 760, George-street, Haymarket.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM TUTTLE, publican, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the procession to move from his late residence, Royal Sovereign Hotel, Darlinghurst, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South.

EDUCATION, at 2, Lyons-terrace, centre House. The DUTIES of Mrs. TAIT'S school are RESUMED. Her system combines all the requisites of a solid, elegant, and accomplished education.

BOARD and EDUCATION, Liverpool.—Mr. MILLS, formerly Assistant Master in the Sydney Grammar School, and Training Master at the National Model School, Sydney, is prepared to receive a few boarders. Circulars sent by post on application.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, HOMEBUSH, conveniently situated near the Railway Station, with lofty well ventilated rooms, recreation grounds, &c. Superior accommodation for a select number of Boarders. Terms 10 guineas; Juniors, 8 guineas per quarter. CHARLES H. TURNER, Principal.

EVENING SCHOOL and Private Instruction for Females of neglected education. 88, Elizabeth-st.

EDUCATION.—The Misses WARDLEY have vacancies for boarders and day pupils. 75, Bathurst-st.

EDUCATION.—Marlborough House, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Mrs. FROST'S school, for the education of a limited number of boarders and day pupils, will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, April 4th.

EDUCATIONAL.—NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. EDSON has removed his school from Randwick to Narrenderra House, Coogee Bay, where he is prepared to receive a few additional pupils. Narrenderra House is a spacious residence, with lofty well ventilated rooms, possessing the amplest accommodation for boarders, most healthily situated, and, being close to the Bay, affording every opportunity for sea bathing. Only a select number of pupils are taken, to whom a liberal and accomplished education is imparted, with the greatest care over their morals, health, and domestic comforts. Prospectuses and the highest references may be obtained by application to Mr. Edson; or to Samuel Hebblewhite, Esq., Pitt-street. A Preparatory School for boys under ten years of age is conducted by Mrs. Edson: terms, 40 guineas per annum.

EDUCATION, with Maternal Home.—A Gentlewoman, having completed the education of two young ladies, is desirous to supply their place. Morning classes for every branch; best masters. 9, Bligh street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, 48, Phillip-street.—Mrs. COUSENS' Pupils will RESUME their Studies on MONDAY, the 4th of April. Classes under eminent Masters for French, Dancing, and Drawing. Singing, by Madame Sara Flower. A Junior TEACHER and Pupil TEACHER required.

GLEBE POINT ROAD.—The duties of the Misses BOWEN'S School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 31st instant.

MR. STANLEY, Professor of Pianoforte and Singing, 32, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

MRS. NORRIS'S select Morning and Evening Classes for Ladies. Writing Institute, Hunter-street.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.—Duties resumed on MONDAY next.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL, 63, South Head Road.—Misses M'LEAN and O'CONNOR beg to intimate that the Quarter COMMENCES April 1st. Vacancies for two Boarders and Day Pupils.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks. Second quarter will commence MONDAY, April 4th. Vacancies for a few day pupils and boarders—very superior accommodation.

MRS. MACARTHUR receives a limited number of Resident Pupils (3), also Day Pupils, to instruct in all the usual branches of education. Classes to be resumed 30th instant.

PARRAMATTA.—The duties of Mr. BALY'S School will be resumed on FRIDAY, 1st April.

PRIMARY AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Glebe Point.

PRINCIPAL:—The Rev. JOHN PENDRILL, M.A.

This school offers to those who may avail themselves of it a liberal and useful education, combined with the advantages of a well-conducted Boarding Establishment.

For educational purposes, the pupils are classified under three general divisions: the Classical, the Modern, and the Junior Divisions, each having, to a certain extent, its own special studies.

In the Classical Division, the course of instruction is intended chiefly as a preparation for the University and Learned Professions, and therefore the pupils in this division are necessarily required to devote a large portion of their time to Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and those other branches of study which form the groundwork of a successful university career.

In the Modern Division, the subjects of instruction are History, Geography, Natural Science, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and English Composition, with Modern Languages, if required. This division is intended to meet the requirements of those who may be obliged to enter on a Mercantile career, or other active pursuits at an early age, and are consequently compelled to restrict their studies to the most necessary and essential branches of a useful English education. Pupils in this division are not required to learn Latin or Greek, but an opportunity is given of keeping up any knowledge of these languages which they may have previously acquired.

In the Junior Division, the subjects of study are Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, the elements of History, of Composition, and of Latin.

Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.

The Easter vacation will terminate on Thursday, March 31st.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.—Miss HARRIS will re-open on MONDAY, April 4th. Vacancies for resident pupils.

THE Misses HOOPER will receive their Pupils on MONDAY, 4th April. 28, Upper Fort-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, the New Rush, and other Poems and Songs. By J. Rogers. Price 2s. WILSON and MACKINNON, 78, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, just received by SHERRIFF and DOWNING, 256, George-street:—

Lady Audley's Secret, 7s 6d, by post 8s
Sylvia's Lovers, by Mrs. Gaskell, 7s 6d, by post 8s
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Recommended to Mercy, 7s 6d, by post 8s
Female Life in Prison, 6s 6d, by post 7s
No Name, by Wilkie Collins, 7s 6d, by post 8s
Breakfast in Bed, by A. Sala, 13s, by post 13s 6d
The Moors and the Fens, by F. G. Trafford, 6s 6d, by post 7s
The Last of the Cavaliers, 7s 6d, by post 8s
Smiles' Industrial Biography, 7s 6d, by post 8s
Campbell's Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' Service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan, 17s 6d, by post 18s 9d
Ansted's Ionian Islands in 1863, 20s, by post 21s 9d
Knight's Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet, 26s, by post 27s 9d
Hinds' Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, 2 vols., 40s, by post 42s 3d
Gladstone's Financial Statements of 1853-60-63, 13s, by post 14s 3d
Queens of Song, by Allen C. Clayton, 2 vols., 40s, by post 43s 6d
Savory's Life and Death, four lectures, 6s 6d, by post 7s
Morning on the Mountains, by a returned Missionary, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
M'Nicoll's Dictionary of Natural History Terms, 15s 6d, by post 16s 9d
Plays, by Frances Anne Kemble, 15s, by post 16s 3d
Father Matthew, a Biography, by J. F. Maguire, 15s 6d, by post 16s 9d
Warren's Diary of a Physician, 9s 6d, by post 10s 9d
Dickens' Great Expectations, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Adventures of Alfan, by J. H. Burrow, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
From Matter to Spirit, the result of ten years' experience in Spirit Manifestations, 10s 6d, by post 11s 6d
Steps in the Dark, by H. M., 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Travels in Mexico, South America, &c., by G. T. Vigne, 2 vols., 25s, by post 27s
Notes on the Gospels, by M. W. Jacobus, Mark and Luke, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
What is Truth? a Life Problem, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
My Imprisonment and the First Year of Abolition Rule at Washington, by Mrs. Greenhow, 13s, by post 14s
Candlish's Life in a Risen Saviour, 7s, by post 8s
The Ways of God, by J. R. Birks, 6s 6d, by post 7s
European Life, by Rev. Alexander M'Leod, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Bygone Days in our Village, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Andersen's Tales and Stories, illustrated, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Capernaum, by Rev. A. Moody Stuart, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Macduff's Prophet of Fire, 8s, by post 9s 3d
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London People, Sketched from Life, by Charles Bennett, 9s 6d, by post 10s 6d
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Outlines of Theology, by Rev. A. H. Hodge, edited by Dr. Goold, 8s, by post 9s 3d
The Desk Book of English Synonyms, 4s 6d, by post 5s
The History of the English Navy, from the earliest period to the present time, by C. D. Yonge, 2 vols, 52s 6d, by post 56s 6d
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Caxtoniana, a series of Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners, by Sir E. B. Lytton, 2 vols, 25s, by post 28s 6d
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Good Words, 1860-1-2 and 1863, each 8s 6d, by post 11s
Guthrie's Speaking to the Heart, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Gasparin's Near and Heavenly Horizons, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Personal Piety, by C. T., 2s, by post 2s 6d
Two Friends, by the author of The Patience of Hope, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Leisure Hour for 1863
Sunday at Home for 1863
The Post of Honour, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Lottie Lonsdale, by C. Jane Worboise, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Margaret's Secret and its Success, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Timb's Knowledge for the Times, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Beeton's Book of Household Management, 9s 6d, by post 11s 3d.

SHERRIFF and DOWNING, booksellers and stationers, 256, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Two DINGIES and a Family BOAT. B. BARNETT, Windmill-street Ferry.

PHRENOLOGY.—A course of twelve LESSONS in the science of practical PHRENOLY, or the art of reading character, will be given at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY evening of each week, by J. D. KELLEY, phrenologist, to commence April 4th. Terms, £2 2s. per quarter; first night open free to the public.

Intending members are requested to leave their names with Mr. Hobbs, secretary School of Arts, or with J. D. KELLEY, 328, George-street.

Human nature is the highest and most useful of the sciences, the most interesting and beneficial as a study.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—Delineations with respect to choice of occupation, training of children, from 1s. Astrology, futurity revealed. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Letters containing portraits, or birth, sex, and 13 stamps attended to. EDWARDS, 362, George-street, Lloyd's-passage, second floor, between King and Hunter streets.

KELLEY'S PHRENOLOGICAL CHAMBERS, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street. Advice with respect to choice of occupation, training of children, and the proper application of the mental powers, given daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Full written character, 10s.; register, 2s. 6d.

EXCAVATIONS OF POMPEII.—The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to the Lovers of Art in Sydney, that he has received a magnificent assortment of Parisian articles de Vertu, faithfully designed and executed in bronze and porcelain after the Pompeiian treasures lately excavated. The articles comprise not only useful toilet necessaries, but also the most tasteful drawing-room ornaments. JOHN HAGEN, Fancy Emporium, 287, George-street.

PIGEONS FOR SALE.—Jacobins, Tumblers, Pouters, Beards, and Fantails, at 427, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN v. MAITLAND, to be played in the Outer Domain, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 1st, 2nd, and 4th of April. A Publican's BOOTH for SALE. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, King-st.

JUST OPENED, a fresh supply of the celebrated Petroline SOAP. This, unlike all other perfumed SOAP, may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins; it is also an invaluable compendium to the nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing soap for children. It imparts a softness and elasticity to the skin, which other soaps are rarely found to possess. 1s. per box of three tablets. S. H. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, two large Decked PUNTS. Apply W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

A SITUATION Wanted as LAUNDRESS or COOK and LAUNDRESS. M. S., HERALD Office.

A LADY, competent to instruct in English, French, and Music, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. B., 113, King-street.

A GOVERNESS wanted to proceed to Araluen to instruct two little Girls. A plain English Education, with Music, required. Address C. G., 70, Upper Fort-street.

A YOUNG MAN Wants constant EMPLOYMENT in a store, or as PORTER; no objection to be otherwise useful. References given. Address A. B., Gordon and Gotch, Hunter-street.

A GENTLEMAN disengaged three evenings during the week is desirous of instructing a few pupils who are themselves engaged in the day. Terms, 5s. per week. Address E. M. R., care of Mr. Furse, opposite Royal Hotel, George-street.

BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, a MAN, to brick a kitchen. JORDAN, 104, King-street East.

BLACKSMITH.—Wanted, Shoeing and Jobbing Smith. Apply to E. COLLIS, smith, Burwood.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROAD.—MEN, HORSES, and CARTS required immediately. Apply to FREDERICK STAVELY, contractor, Springwood.

COALS.—Wanted, about 100 tons, delivered alongside THIS MORNING. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CIGARS.—Wanted, CIGARMAKERS; none but competent hands need apply. Leaf stripped and spread. Wages, 4s. per hundred. Also, a respectable YOUTH as an Apprentice. JOHN GARSED, 561, Brickfield-hill.

CIGAR-MAKING.—Wanted, 20 or 30 respectable GIRLS, from 12 to 15 years of age, as APPRENTICES to the Cigar-making. DIXSON'S Tobacco Factory, 193, York-street, Sydney.

LOADING for Cunninghame Plains and Tarcuttta, at M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.'S, 31, Hunter-st.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, by a qualified experienced Surgeon, a SITUATION as Assistant or Working Partner. Address MEDICUS, HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—An experienced gentleman wishes to take CHARGE of one of the stations up the country. Address A. D., HERALD Office.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a first-class SALESWOMAN, to manage a millinery department. liberal salary to a really competent person. Address R. W. H., HERALD Office.

ROUGH CARPENTER WANTS EMPLOYMENT. A. Z. B., HERALD Office.

RIVET BOOTMAKERS.—WANTED, first-class Finishers for women's work. Those who have worked in an English factory preferred. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

REQUIRED for the Sydney Hebrew School, a Gentleman qualified to fill the office of English TEACHER, for the day, viz., from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. Applications enclosing testimonials, references, and stating terms, to be forwarded on or before the 15th April, to Mr. LIPMAN, secretary, 199, York-street.

REQUIRED, in the country, a GENTLEMAN and LADY; the former in the capacity of LAY READER, and to take charge of the village school, the latter as MORNING GOVERNESS in the advertiser's family. They must be members of the Church of England, and a clergyman and his wife, or sister, would be preferred. Salary £200 per annum, with residence. Apply to X. Y. Z., by letter, to the care of M. Metcalfe, Esq., Bridge-street, stating acquirements and other particulars. N.B.—No engagement will be made for 14 days from this date. March 23rd.

SEWING MACHINE wanted, second-hand, Wheeler and Wilson's. Mrs. HENFREY, 2, Wynyard-sq.

TO PUBLICANS.—A PIANIST open to ENGAGEMENT. H. H., Mr. Hogan's, tobacconist, King-st.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—Wanted, PREMISES, suited for a Baker. Address BAKER, HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Shawl and Mantle HAND. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—A young LADY wanted for the Fancy Counter. 235, Pitt-street, Waterloo House.

TO DRAPERS.—Good Hand wanted; also, a GENERAL SERVANT. 140, South Head Road.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, a good SHOEING SMITH. Apply to JOHN BERRY, Railway Hotel, Picton.

TO MASTER TAILORS, DRAPERS, &c.—An experienced CUTTER is open to an ENGAGEMENT; is a good salesman, and can undertake the management of a business; the highest testimonials. Address H. R., 3, Ikewell-terrace, North Shore.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Wanted, a WAITER. Apply to the Steward between 7 and 8 a.m.

WANTED, two strong active BOYS. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful. 682, George-street South, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good MILLINER; also, Apprentices. A. M. REYNOLDS, 419, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a steady WOMAN, to attend one person. Apply to Mrs. O'BRIEN, No. 101, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the Old Folks at Home, Lower George-street.

WANTED, to SELL Ladd and Webster's SEWING MACHINE; price £7 10s. 377, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a MAN, for the clothing business. Apply A. FRIEDMAN, Wilshire-buildings.

WANTED, a sharp BOY. A. FRIEDMAN, Wilshire-buildings.

WANTED, a clean useful GIRL, about 15, fond of children. 68, Buckingham-st., Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL (Protestant) at No. 65, Stanley-street, opposite Cane's School.

WANTED, a small BOY. 77, William-street.

WANTED, a good TROUSERS HAND, immediately. Mrs. STAINTON, 6, Victoria-terrace, Bloomfield-st.

WANTED, SHOP and DWELLING in the suburbs. Address, The Exchange, 51, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD; accustomed to pork butchering. J. ANDREAS, 658, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, WOMEN to make calico tents. Apply ISAAC MOSS, George-street South.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to cigar making. T. WARD and PELLE, 2, James-st. E., Redfern.

WANTED, to sell a good Chaff-cutting MACHINE; also scales and weights. Apply on the Newtown Rd.

WANTED, a HAMMERMAN, that can take off shoes. Back of Lockart's public-house, Lower George-st.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, as PORTER. JAMES JOHNSON, 225, George-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Turning. Apply MELVILLE and SON, 530, Kent-st. South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 130, Riley-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, Protestant. Apply after 9, at 125, Liverpool-street.

WANTED to LET, a HORSE on hire during day time; broke in for saddle and harness. Apply 267, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY used to horses. 3, Market-street West.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 143, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 425, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 74, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good HORSE-SHOER. Apply at CLARK'S, blacksmith, Petersham.

WANTED, a GARDENER. Apply to J. GILLESPIE, Collingwood, near Liverpool.

WANTED, a SITUATION as LAUNDRESS, by a respectable person. A. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an experienced COOK and LAUNDRESS, or good General Servant. 3, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a young Person, as NURSEMAID. Apply 101, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to do housework. No. 6, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a child. 277, Kent-street, near Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. HARRISON, 160, Lower George-st., next Uhde's.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to assist in housework. Apply 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a LAD, to assist in a Butcher's Shop. C. HARRISON, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a first-class DRESSMAKER, as assistant. 324, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Harbour View Inn, Market and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a Female, as General SERVANT. Apply at the Cornstalk Inn, corner King and Clarence sts.

WANTED, WAITER. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a COOK, Housemaid, and a Girl, to be useful. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, J. T. P. particularly to write to 650, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a WAITER who understands his business. J. SIMPSON, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 2 Female General House SERVANTS, good wages. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, to make himself useful. Good wages. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. ALLOWAY, 18, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a respectable woman as Plain COOK. Mrs. STUART, 2, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good SHOEING-SMITH. Apply J. BROADLEY, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown.

WAITRESS, Cooks, good General Servants, Housemaids for engagement at Mrs. CAPPS', King-st.

WANTED, a MAN, competent to drive a six-horse team with reins. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Apply to Mrs. JOHN ROBERTS, 21, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH, as PORTER. Mrs. WEEKS, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Female General SERVANT. 13, King-street West.

WANTED, a first-class NEEDLEWOMAN. Mrs. WALTER LONG, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Cabinetmaking. MELVILLE and SON, 530, Kent-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 159, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply 244, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

WANTED, a first-hand MILLINER. None need apply if not competent to execute the business. 295, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN to milk and garden, 12 o'clock to-day. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, to purchase a small FARM and Homestead, near Sydney; about £300. REGIS, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as good COOK or Housekeeper, by a middle-aged person, English. Apply S. G., 41, Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY to assist in a grocer's shop. Apply H. M'LAURIN, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, by a young Person who has learnt Wilson's sewing machine, to go as an IMPROVER. M. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, Protestant; must be a good laundress. Apply at 5, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a competent BOOKKEEPER for a sheep station on Darling Downs. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to Box 10, Post Office.

WANTED, as COACHMAN and GROOM, a married MAN, without children. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, 117, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, immediately, two or three CARPENTERS, to Lay Hardwood Floor Boards. Apply to F. VALE, Warwick Castle, Balmain.

WANTED, a HOUSE of eight rooms, situated in or near Cowper-terrace, or the Deanery. Apply to Rev. G. INNES, Curate of St. Philip's.

WANTED, MEN, to make light kip boots; constant employment, highest wages. Sydney Boot Factory, 349, Castlereagh-street, near Campbell-street.

WANTED, a first-class CLICKER—one who can work Thomas's sewing machine. Apply SWYNY and SON, Market-street.

WANTED, a competent PARLOUR-MAID. Apply, between 11 and 1, at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Goderich Lodge, Upper William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Character required. Mrs. NORRIS, Writing Institution, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to look after horse and carriage; must live in the neighbourhood. Mr. BURDEKIN, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, from 8 to 10.

WANTED, a CLERK, for the country; must be able to keep books by double entry; unexceptionable references required. Address Box 141, Post Office.

WANTED, by an English young person, a situation as general SERVANT. Address J. G., 19, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable Englishwoman, as Upper Nurse, also a good Plain Cook, and Cook and Laundress. Apply, between 10 and 4, The Home, 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to purchase 10 stanch CART HORSES, not over 6 years old; also a Shetland Entire Pony, and quiet Horse for a phaeton. Apply GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT; one that understands plain cooking; no washing; liberal wages given to one that understands her business. J. GIBBIN'S, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, for a family near Sydney, a young GIRL (Protestant), to do needlework and assist in a nursery. Apply to Mrs. FITZGERALD, at Mrs. Rowland's, 107, Botany-street.

WANTED, twenty MEN, to make strong kip boots; constant employment and good wages. Sydney Boot Factory, 349, Castlereagh-street, near Campbell-street.

WANTED, cheap for cash, a small assortment Men's BOOTS, comprising wellingtons, half-wellingtons, elastics, bluchers, &c.; about 20 dozen various. Address, to-day only, M. L. C., General Post Office.

WANTED, a HOUSE of four rooms and kitchen, in a dry airy situation, or three rooms with use of kitchen, in a respectable private family. Address J. A., 15, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable young MAN, a SITUATION as Assistant in country stores; salary no object. Apply to Mr. JOHN HAMPTON, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, by a Lady of experience, a SITUATION, as First Hand MILLINER and Saleswoman. The country preferred. Address L. B., 90, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN—has a knowledge of Dressmaking. Apply, by letter, No. 2, Downshire-terrace, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, in Upper Paddington, Woollahra, or Waverley, a COTTAGE, of three rooms and a kitchen. Address, stating terms, to G. BETHEL, Government Printing Office.

WANTED, to RENT, within easy distance of Sydney or near a railway station, a comfortable COTTAGE, with from 50 to 200 acres of land attached. Address, stating particulars, to L. A. B., Post Office, Redfern.

WANTED, by a single MAN, used to horses, a SITUATION to drive a Van. No objection to make himself generally useful. DAVIES and CO., Registry Office, 146, Pitt street.

WANTED, a Married Couple for a station—the man to be Cook, the woman Laundress; also a general Blacksmith, Gardener, Youth to serve in a bar and wait at table, female general House Servants for town and country. J. C. GLUE, labour agent, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, BOARD, or partial Board, with a quiet family, who have no other lodger; suburbs preferred, within 30 minutes walk of the Post Office. Address, stating terms, &c., to N. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT GIRL, about sixteen, to make herself useful. References required. Apply to Mrs. C... Sea View Villa, Paddington.

WANTED, One or Two Airy ROOMS, for Gentleman, furnished or unfurnished, M... street North, Domain-terrace, or Hyde Park ... rent no object. State terms, by letter, to C. W., ... Office.

AN AIRY BEDROOM to LET, Furnished for a female engaged during the day. 88, Eli...

APARTMENTS, with Board, for a Married ... and Gentlemen, 102, Elizabeth-street No...

APARTMENTS VACANT, for a lady and ... or gentlemen. 92, Hunter-st., near Mac...

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. WEBSTE... garet-street, corner of Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS vacant for two single gen... Mrs. HUTCHINSON'S, 1, Jamieson-stre...

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board, ... board. Miss LAGAN, 186, Prince-street.

APARTMENTS, with Board. 43, Hun... corner of Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, suitable for families or g... 18, Wynyard-square.

A BEDROOM and Sitting-Room to LET, ... 110, Elizabeth-street North.

A PLEASANTLY situated Bedroom TO L... respectable man. 56, Lower Palmer-s...

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnishe... of kitchen, delightfully situated. 3, Glouc... North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELD... and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private) for ... couple, or a lady or gentleman. 28, Wil...

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Northumbrian ... Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, first-rate ... Mrs. HARRISON'S, 160, Lower George...

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Families and ... accommodated on reasonable terms, Mo... Park and Castlereagh streets.

BALMAIN.—Water Frontage.—To LET, ... Apartments, Tamar Cottage, ... E. RAMSAY.

EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—FERNBANK. ... those convenient and beautifully situat... residences, at present occupied by Henry Mit... will be vacant on the 28th of April. For parti... apply to Mr. JAMES FREEMAN, Ua... Bay; or at 392, George-street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE required for a f... from the middle of April; must be within ... by steamer, railway, or omnibus. Address wit... lars, Z., Box 124, Post Office.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated wi... BOARD and RESIDENCE. 9, Sta... Hyde Park.

HYDE PARK HOUSE, opposite St. James... Suites of apartments vacant.

HOUSE, to LET, 114, Dowling-street, ... kitchen.

HOTEL TO LET, first-class, and one of ... coaching houses on the Northern Ro... ticulars, apply A. THOMPSON and CO., ... 81, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC HOUSE to LET, in the city, ... ated. C. H. ROOKE, 79, Pitt-st., opposite ...

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE ... man in a private family. 21, Stanley-st., ...

STORAGE for Free GOODS, at very low ... REID, Clarence-street North.

STORAGE for Free Goods. Apply to C. ... 214½, Pitt-street.

STORES to LET, in New Pitt-street. App... BILLY, Esq.

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